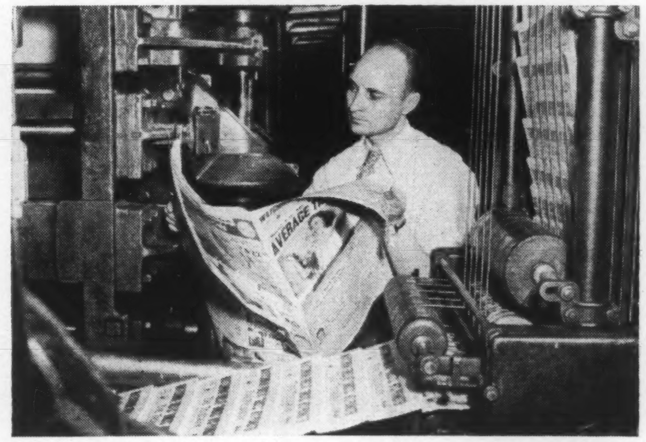
Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

DECEMBER 20TH 1958 20 CENTS



The Scholarship Of the Press

By Maxwell Cohen

Christmas Is Not Just Christian

By J. Franklin Chidsey

●

Stock Exchange Merger: Its Meaning to Investors

Business and Employment Picture for 1959

When only the finest will do...

Give **Seagram's** and be **Sure**

Seagram's
V.O.
CANADIAN WHISKY
A RARE OLD DELICATE CANADIAN WHISKY SPECIALLY MATURED IN OAK CASKS
DISTILLED, AGED AND BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM & SONS, LIMITED
WATERLOO · ONTARIO · CANADA
DISTILLERS SINCE 1857
CONTENTS 25 OUNCES

SEAGRAM'S CROWN ROYAL • SEAGRAM'S "83" • SEAGRAM'S GOLDEN GIN

December 20, 1958

Saturday Night

VOL. 73 No. 26 ESTABLISHED 1887 WHOLE NO. 3329

Features:

Business and Employment Picture: 1959
by Maurice Hecht, 7

Christmas is Not Just Christian
by J. Franklin Chidsey, 8

The Scholarship of the Press
by Maxwell Cohen, 12

What Exchange Merger Means to Investors
by R. M. Baiden, 18

Departments:

Letters, 2
University Letter, 4
Travel, 16
Books, 20
Records, 27
Gold and Dross, 32
Editorials, 44

Editor: Arnold Edinborough

Managing Editor: Herbert McManus

Business Editor: R. M. Baiden

Art Director: Alan Mercer

Contributing Editors: Maxwell Cohen (Foreign Affairs), Jim Coleman, Robertson Davies, Max Freedman (Washington), Hugh Garner, John A. Irving, Hugh MacLennan (Montreal), Beverley Nichols (London), Mary Lowrey Ross, Edwin Copps (Ottawa), Anthony West (New York). **Subscription Prices:** Canada $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years; $10.00 four years. Commonwealth countries and U.S.A. $5.00 per year; all others $6.00. Newsstand and single issues 20c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published every second Saturday by Consolidated Press Limited, Room 708, Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada. Editorial and Advertising Offices, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1, Canada.

President and Publisher, Jack Kent Cooke; Vice-Presidents, Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; General Manager, Gordon Rumgay; Assistant Comptroller, George Colvin; Circulation Manager, Arthur Phillips.

Director of Advertising: Donald R. Shepherd. Representatives: New York, Donald Cooke, Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal., San Francisco, Don R. Pickens Company, 166 Geary Street; London, Eng., Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E. C. 4.

PICTURE CREDITS: Cover, Toronto Telegram, Museum: Kunstsammlungen der Stadt, Dusseldorf, Germany; Page 1, Harold D. Robinson. Lenore Photographers, Page 4, Canadian Army; Page 7, Alan Mercer; Pages 8, 9, Miller Services, Toronto Public Library, Society of Antiquaries; Page 10, 11, Canadian National Steamships, Canadian National Railways, Press News Ltd., Star Newspaper Service; Pages 12, 13, Wide World, Geoffrey Frazer, Miller Services, Jack Ablett, Winnipeg Free Press; Pages 14, 15, Gordon V. Thompson Limited, Karsh, Capital Press, Wide World; Pages 16, 17, Florida State News Bureau; Page 18, Gilbert A. Milne, Karsh; Pages 20, 21, Morgan Library; Page 27, Columbia Records, RCA Victor; Page 28, Columbia Records.

J. Franklin Chidsey

Minister of Toronto's Don Heights Unitarian Congregation, the Reverend J. Franklin Chidsey examines the exclusively Christian aspect of Christmas on Page 8. "Let us who are of Christian background", he writes, "retain for ourselves by all means the lovely meaning of Jesus's birthday in our celebration but let us not seek to impose it on our whole society. Let us . . . accept one another in love and join in a society-wide holiday of goodwill among men."

Fergus Cronin

Election candidates walk out of meeting of Native Sons of Canada in Toronto; Sons picket Maple Leaf Gardens and plan public meeting. All about what? The singing of *O Canada* instead of *God Save the Queen*. So an ancient controversy bursts forth again and on Page 14 Fergus Cronin, Toronto free-lance writer, examines the background, sheds light, possibly adds heat to the argument. Meanwhile even the wildest *O Canada* partisans can sing only "tum-tum-tum-tum-tum-*tum*".

Walter R. Dent

The "flag of convenience" issue is blowing hard on the troubled waters of international shipping. Walter R. Dent, Vancouver author, editor and free-lance writer, predicts one result of the dispute may be to give the Vatican one of the world's largest merchant marines. Dent, on Page 10, discusses this possibility while outlining why the dispute arose, what is involved for management and labor, and what may be necessary to effect a settlement.

CHRISTMAS DAY
NEW YEAR'S DAY
The most heavenly drink on earth
PIMM'S Nº1 CUP
THE ORIGINAL GIN SLING

RECIPE
To 2 ounces of Pimm's add a slice of lemon and (if obtainable) a thin slice of cucumber rind. Fill the glass with charged lemon soda or ginger ale. Always serve well iced.

PIMM'S NO. 1 CUP (GIN BASE) NO. 5 CUP (RYE BASE)

LAING

fine paintings by

Canadian
British
&
European Artists

Galleries:
194 Bloor Street West,
Toronto

Letters

All Confused

Well, I read your Ottawa letter ("Will Housing Hold Up?") three times and learned that the DBS noted higher beef prices behind the recent rise in the consumer price index, that CPI behaved in a similarly contradictory manner during the recent recession, that the Bank of Canada's bond yields were obtained by plotting the market yields to maturity of all outstanding bonds against their terms of maturity, drawing a free-hand curve through the plots, and that the range of possibilities for a yield curve is such that the selection of a single yield curve does not seem feasible.

As someone who couldn't draw a free-hand curve through a corn-plot and doesn't know a single yield curve from the interest on a second mortgage, I would still like to be told whether the housing boom is likely to continue or to fall flat on its face.

OSHAWA T. R. JENKINS

Reverence for Life

Your writer, N. J. Berrill, points out, in "Abnormal Babies" that "there is no merit in nurturing soulless, witless masses of living matter . . . simply because they are of human origin." This seems to make sense—the recognized common sense of our pragmatic times.

As it happens however the notion that human life has a value, *per se,* whatever its potential, is fairly deeply rooted in civilized thinking; and whenever this principle is violated, whether on a mass or private scale, the level of civilization tends to sink. Albert Schweitzer's famous phrase "reverence for life" is a profoundly significant formula, however little suited to our era.

VICTORIA PELHAM WARD

Hide Raw, Max?

After watching Max Ferguson on *Tabloid,* both in actual interviews and in fictitious ones of his own invention, one can only think that Rawhide should be heard and not seen.

OAKVILLE S. L. ROBINSON

Screen interviewing has already been badly overdone, and the practice is particularly regrettable when it absorbs the genuinely original talent of a Max (Rawhide) Ferguson.

As the television interview works out, particularly on *Tabloid,* the subject with something interesting to tell rarely knows how to put it into words, while the gabby or over-articulate subject seldom has anything interesting to tell. There are plenty of interviewers equipped to handle the screen confessions of junior members of the White Ribbon Band, Store Santa Clauses, Aldermen with local zoning programs, or the equivalents of these public figures. Why does CBC continue to waste Rawhide on these dull efforts?

TORONTO LEIGHTON JONES

State of Siege

Like most householders I am being constantly beseiged, by telephone, letter and personal call, by people wanting to install a gas furnace in my home. It's an old-fashioned house, with stopped gas outlets tucked away under practically every electric fixture, and this in itself is sufficient cause for uneasiness. So far I have been able to keep the gas-promoters out of the house, and the question is, should I now let them in, if only for purposes of gas-leakage inspection? And if I do let them in, won't they, with their terrible sense of urgency, instal that gas-furnace in spite of me?

As things stand I am the man in the street referred to in your article "Natural Gas Rocks Ontario." I am "frankly a bit scared". I don't want to be subject to any further pressure from either natural gas or natural gas promoters and if I'm not careful I may be literally the man on the street, with house and family blown up.

TORONTO W. J. MILLER

Honest Answer

Your Washington letter "Mr. West and Mr. Hoffa" should settle the argument about the "honesty", whether Elizabethan or Twentieth Century, of Mr. Hoffa. It should also raise some question about the honesty (both kinds) of Mr. West.

VANCOUVER S. T. R. WELCH

Faute de Mieux?

Your book reviewer Robertson Davies, suggests that the Swedish Academy may have had some political motivation in awarding the Nobel Prize to the Soviet's Boris Pasternak.

While this point of view cannot be entirely excluded, it still leaves a number of questions unanswered. Why, for instance, should a traditionally neutral Sweden go out of its way to embarrass and antagonize the Soviet? Also, what fiction-writer of international reputation could by any standard, lay a comparable claim to the Nobel Award? Francoise Sagan, Truman Capote, Graham Greene, or, conceivably, the author of "Around the World with Auntie Mame?"

OTTAWA V. J. PILCHER

Local Violation

I see that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights described by Maxwell Cohen, cites on its lists: proper hearings before public tribunals; presumption of innocence; the right to privacy; the right to freedom of speech and communication; no punishment without a crime already stated to be against the law; the right to political participation in the public service on a basis of equality . . ."

All these human rights appear to have been violated to a greater or less extent in the case of Professor Crowe of United College, Winnipeg. Notably excluded from the Declaration of Human Rights bill is the right to tamper with the mails or to photostat the contents of a letter without permission from sender or recipient.

CALGARY JANE REDMOND

Inspirational Reading

Surely your editorial department was hardly serious when it referred to the new Canadian Social Register as "the year's funniest book". The Register is not only a serious undertaking but a work of real creative value. It is a compendium of success stories told with admirable terseness and directness. The material is well-selected and every page is filled with rich humanity. There are no scatalogical references, no tortured motivations and no hints of crime or violence—unless in our era of mass-values it is a crime to be well-heeled.

It might be interesting to make the following test: Put a copy of the Canadian Social Register and a copy of SATURDAY NIGHT in the waiting room of any successful dentist and see which publication the better-class patients instinctively head for!

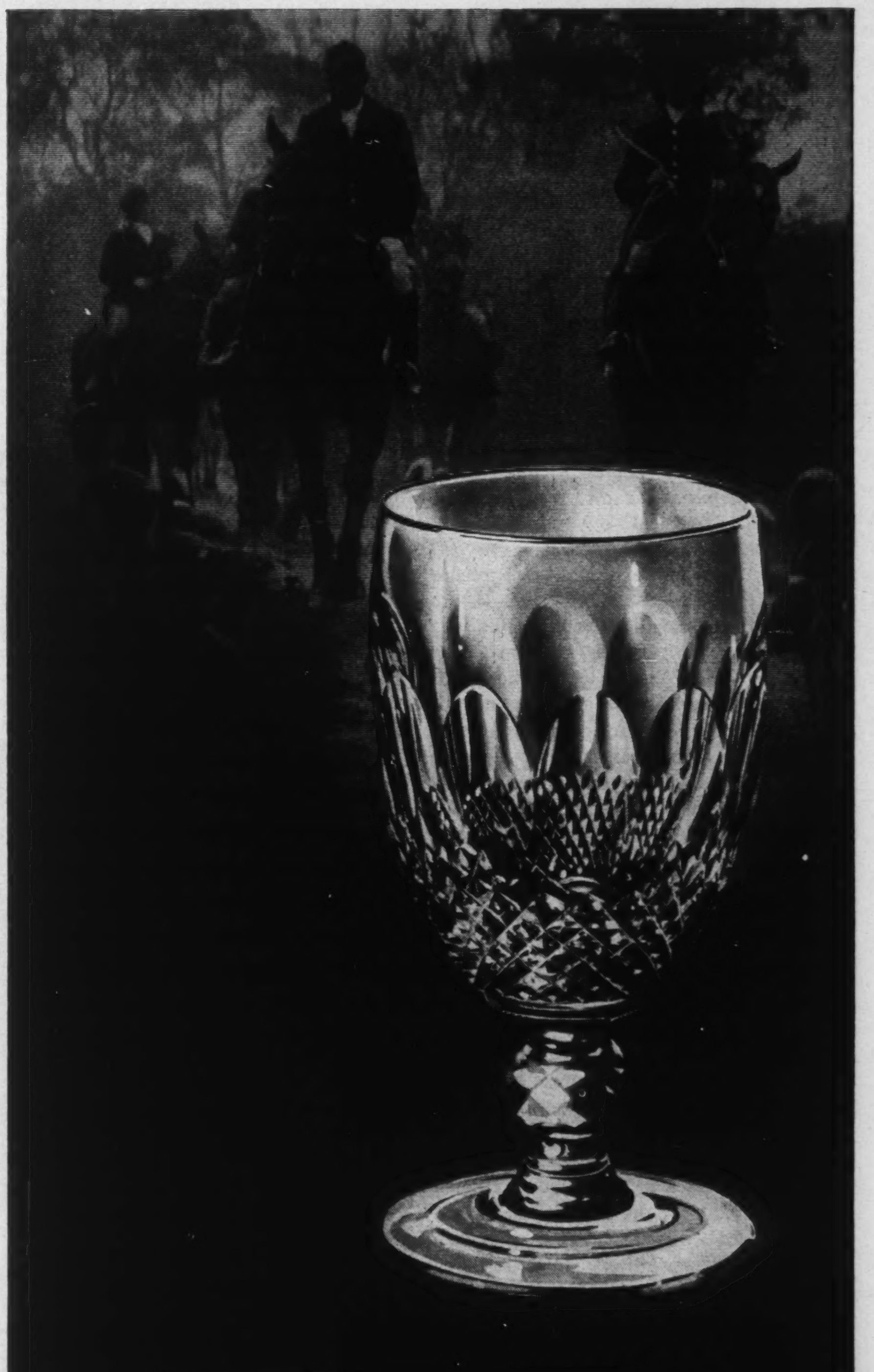
MONTREAL J. J. P. ROLAND

More Over Scrooge!

The Grey Cup celebration is hardly over before the Christmas frenzy sets in. One is an organized disturbance of the general peace the other a massed onslaught on the public purse. It is significant that the Christmas orgy has as little to do with the foundations of Christianity as the Grey Cup celebration has to do with football. In both cases the public gets nothing but a hangover. The real beneficiary is retail trade.

If we must have these annual frenzies let us at least recognize that they are organized spectaculars which have no reference to either sport or religion.

EDMONTON WILDER S. EVANS



Certain things are more appreciated as time goes by. Waterford Glass is not for this generation alone—posterity will prize its hand-cut brilliance more and more highly, as year follows year.

GLASS

WATERFORD GLASS LIMITED · WATERFORD · IRELAND

Canadian Representative: T. F. LEE, 564 NEW BIRKS BLDG., MONTREAL

University Letter

by Arthur S. Gillman

Students on the Frontier

"After all, holding hands, either across the border or anywhere else, is pleasant enough but there comes a time when minds must meet, and that time for us is now."—W. R. Wright.

No ONE REALLY expected the recent McGill Conference on World Affairs to produce a catalogue of breathtaking solutions to the world's problems. The theme of this year's Conference was "Canadian-American Relations", and although the hundred delegates who came to Montreal from twenty-seven Canadian and fourteen American universities brought with them some interesting ideas about this subject, it is not likely that their deliberations will have an immediately perceptible effect on the policies — domestic or foreign — of either the United States or Canada.

But the Conference was not supposed to be a manufactory of political panacea. "The purpose of the Conference," said William Stavert, this year's chairman, "is to create an awareness amongst both Canadian and American students of the sources of friction that obtain in the relations between our two countries." Nothing will teach you about French-Canadian culture, or the American attitude toward crisp Canadian nationalism, or the Canadian attitude toward United States foreign policy, or anything-else-you-please, so quickly or so well as a brisk, intense period of intellectual intercourse with a group of your peers and betters who share your object of intelligent discourse and learning. The purpose of the Conference was to teach. And that is what it did.

There were some interesting and significant aspects of Canadian-U.S. Relations which gained expression and which may produce some lasting results. Their interest lay mainly in the fact they were ideas formed by fresh, sober thought — thought still free from the bruises of responsibility and experience—and of honest scholarship dedicated to the encouragement of that youthful enterprise; and significant for the brief insight they give into the minds of the student men and women who, for the most part, will become the intellectual leaders in their respective countries before another generation has passed.

One of the sorest areas of Canadian-American relations today is that of American economic penetration in Canada. No intelligent Canadian is unfamiliar with the statistical evidence of this unparallelled phenomenon: but it is not merely the fact that nearly 12 billions of American investment in Canada pay handsome regular annual returns to U.S. investors; it is not alone the consideration that fully 60 per cent of our main manufacturing industries, and an even larger proportion of our mine and oil production are owned and controlled by United States interests; nor by itself is it Prime Minister Diefenbaker's observation that ". . . of American-controlled firms operating in Canada not more than one in four offers stock to Canadians . . ." which has begun to generate Canadian apprehension over American capital penetration here. What *is* uppermost in the minds of Canadians today is the honest concern that political vassalage may follow naturally from economic domination.

Macklin: "Something that can protect".

That Canada needs a continuing flow of substantial capital investment if she wishes to maintain her present rate of capital development and her very high standard of living, was an obvious economic fact to every delegate. It was equally apparent that Canadian investors alone cannot furnish the needed investment funds without, at best, "putting all their eggs in one basket" and violating, in the process, one of the fundamental commonsense principles of wise investment policy.

What alternatives are there to American investment, apart from a broadside invitation for foreign investment from other more distant countries? Two interesting suggestions which came to light at the Conference may be noted.

The first of these is contained in the following excerpt from a statement by David McCord Wright, William Dow Professor of Economics at McGill University: "Development requires capital (which Canadians lack in sufficient measure) . . . The situation is made even worse by a Canadian Income Tax and inheritance tax policy that seems to me, in the light of Canadian needs, really insane. If the private Canadian sources of capital are liquidated, still more will foreign lending be necessary."

Secondly, the suggestion was made by a McGill professor of Political Science that since individual Canadian investors simply could not compete with the gigantic American corporations for whom Canadian capital requirements are nothing more than a small fraction of their total resources, it might be a good idea if we were to use *public* funds for this purpose, pitting Canadian Government capital against American private capital.

American delegates to the Conference, while they were frequently in sharp disagreement with each other on important issues of discussion, seemed unanimously puzzled by a single feature of our complaints against United States economic penetration and control: our reluctance to exercise our sovereign right to pass legislation that would give appropriate satisfaction to our grievances. "If you believe that we are not giving fair consideration to Canadian executive representation in Canadian subsidiaries of American corporations," they would ask (for example), "why don't you pass laws that will remedy your complaint, and let us know that your objections are not just idle anti-American propaganda?"

One of the most disconcerting features about the round-table discussions at the Conference was the western observation that the average Canadian knows pitifully little about the legitimate problems of the prairie farmer, and cares even less.

For example, during the discussions on the Economic aspects of Canadian-U.S. Relations, a delegate from western Canada introduced the familiar complaint that the Canadian farmer is being forced to compete with the mighty resources of the United States Treasury each time he takes his wheat to market. His remarks brought no comment at all — absolutely none. There was neither defense of the charge by the United States delegates, nor pursuit of the question by the eastern Canadians, who comprised by far the majority of Canadians present.

Another almost incredible case in point: When a delegate from western Canada suggested that the American government, with its differential payments to the U.S. farmer for his wheat, were tampering dangerously with the natural workings of one of the basic, absolutely important laws of classical economics — the balance between supply and demand — he was remonstrated with by a delegate from McGill who pointed out that, after all, the Canadian government was doing exactly the same thing for the Canadian farmer by assuring him that they would always buy from him every scrap of wheat he saw fit to produce. The western delegate's attempt to correct this misconception was politely dismissed as a mere sophistry.

On the subject of agricultural problems, a delegate from the University of British Columbia made an interesting proposal for a joint wheat marketing scheme between the Canadian and American governments. Though his suggestion was struck down by a delegate from Rutgers with the forceful epithet of "idealism", it may indeed have been worthy of further serious consideration. Undoubtedly a Canadian-American partnership in the wheat-selling business would raise many nice problems; but some delegates felt that it would solve a greater number still.

At this year's Conference the many diverse aspects of Canadian-American Relations attracted comment from opposite ends of the colourful spectrum of opinion which guests and delegates to the Conference constructed for all to view; and from every shade in-between. They ranged from the forceful public statements of General W. H. S. Macklin ("I don't care whether we have an army, a navy, or an air force. What I want is something that can protect us!"), to the quiet apologies of a few self-conscious Canadian students for the Canadian position in the Columbia Power dispute. But perhaps the essential nature of Canada's relations with the American colossus at her doorstep was most fittingly described by Professor Edgar McInnis, the distinguished scholar who is now president of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

"Canadians should by now have learned from experience that in Uncle Sam they are dealing with a hard-boiled sentimentalist. He has a genuine and spontaneous interest in others. He wants everyone to like him, and he is hurt if they don't. When he sees someone who needs help, his response is generous and ungrudging —always so long as it is prompted by spontaneous impulse and by his own free will.

"When he is asked to show his friendship by giving way in a bargain, that is a different matter. That is when the spirit of the Yankee trader takes over, when interest replaces sentiment, and when the idea of making any material sacrifices in the name of friendship becomes an outrage to all his business instincts."

ANGELS

convey your Christmas wishes so beautifully!

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL CHOIR
Beautiful Christmas music, carols, madrigals, anthems.
Angel 35381

HANDEL'S MESSIAH
Memorably performed under Sir Malcolm Sargent. Huddersfield Choral Society
Angel Album 3510C

OBERKIRCHEN CHILDREN'S CHOIR in CHRISTMAS SONGS
Incl. *Adeste Fideles, Stille Nacht, Jingle Bells, Schlittenfahrt, Deck the Halls, etc.*
Angel 65021

HANSEL AND GRETEL
Humperdinck's beloved fairy tale opera. The Christmas present for all ages. Elizabeth Schwarzkopf sings Gretel; Karajan conducts.
Angel Album 3506 B/L
(with illustrated libretto)

ELIZABETH SCHWARZKOPF: MORE SONGS YOU LOVE
Perfect for Christmas and all-year-round. 13 songs, incl. original version of *Stille Nacht, Come all Ye Faithful, The First Nowell, Panis Angelicus, Weihnachten, I Saw Three Ships*. Chorus, Organ and Orchestra; Mackerras, Cond.
Angel 35530

BACH B MINOR MASS
Karajan conducts Orch. and Chorus of Vienna Society of Friends of Music. Soloists: Schwarzkopf, Hoffgen, Gedda, Rehfuss.
Angel Album 3500 C

NICOLAI MALKO conducts TCHAIKOVSKY: THE NUTCRACKER SUITE, OP. 71A
PROKOFIEV: LOVE FOR THREE ORANGES, OP. 33A.
LIADOV: EIGHT RUSSIAN FOLK SONGS.
Sugar-plum fairies, princess-stuffed oranges, and the vigorous Russian "Horovod" dance, delightfully performed by the Philharmonia Orchestra.
Angel 35594

CHRISTOFF sings MOUSSORGSKY MELODIES
The complete songs of Moussorgsky, sung by Boris Christoff. Labinsky, Piano. (Four records, with magnificent 96-page Libretto in Russian, English, French, Italian).
Angel Album 3575 DXL

KLEMPERER conducts BEETHOVEN
Symphony No. 9 "Choral" & Incidental Music, "Egmont" (Soloists incl. Loevberg, Hotter) Philharmonia Orch. & Chorus.
Angel Album 3577 B

LOLLIPOPS by SIR THOMAS BEECHAM
(Favorite Pieces of Sir Thomas) Royal Philharmonic Orch.
Angel 35506

GILELS plays BEETHOVEN
Piano Concerto No. 5 "Emperor", Philharmonia Orch.; Ludwig, Cond.
Angel 35476

DAVID OISTRAKH plays BEETHOVEN
Violin Concerto in D Major, Stockholm Festival Orch. Ehrling, Cond.
Angel 35162

SCOTS GUARDS play GILBERT & SULLIVAN
(Selections from Iolanthe, Pirates of Penzance, Mikado).
Angel 35625

ORPHEE (Gluck) (with Gedda, Micheau) Paris Conservatoire Orch., & Chorus: Louis de Froment, Cond. (with handsomely illustrated libretto).
Angel Album 3569 B/L

THE GYPSY BARON (J. Strauss) (with Schwarzkopf, Gedda, Kunz) Philharmonia Orch. & Chorus: Otto Ackermann, Cond.
Angel Album 3566 B/L

LA BOHEME (Puccini) (with Callas, Di Stefano, Moffo) Philharmonia Orch., & Chorus. Galliera, Cond.
Angel Album 3560 B/L

DER ROSENKAVALIER (R. Strauss) (with Schwarzkopf, Ludwig, Edelmann) Philharmonia Orch. & Chorus. Karajan Cond.
Angel Album 3563 D/L

THE MIKADO (Gilbert & Sullivan) (Brannigan, Lewis, Morison) Glyndebourne Festival Chorus, Pro Arte Orch.: Sargent, Cond.
Angel Album 3573 B/L

CALLAS portrays PUCCINI HEROINES Philharmonia Orch.: Serafin, Cond.
Angel 35195

DI STEFANO sings SONGS OF NAPLES (Vols. 1 & 2) Orchestra conducted by Dino Olivieri.
Angel 35469, 35470

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY (Complete) George Weldon conducts the Philharmonia Orch.
Angel Album 3579 B

THE FOUR SEASONS (Vivaldi) Philharmonia String Orch.: Giulini, Cond.
Angel 35216

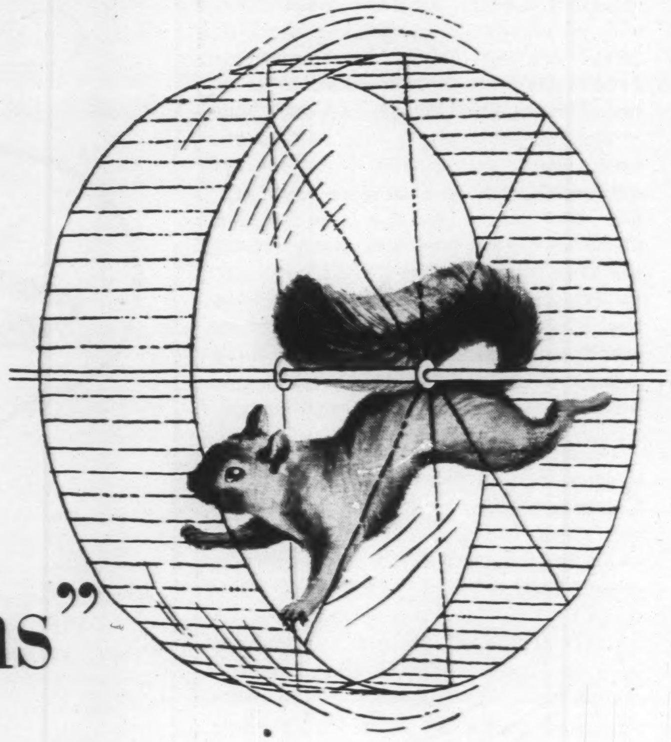
PHILHARMONIA POP CONCERT (Skaters Waltz, Espana Rhapsody, Light Cavalry Overture, etc.) Philharmonia Orch.: Karajan Cond.
Angel 35327

MARKEVITCH conducts STRAVINSKY The Rite of Spring, Philharmonia Orch.
Angel 35549

CANTELLI conducts Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 4, "Italian", Schubert: Symphony No. 8, "Unfinished", Philharmonia Orch.
Angel 35524

SOVIET ARMY CHORUS AND BAND (Selections sung in Russian, Ukrainian and English).
Angel 35411

At all good record shops
A product of Electric & Musical Industries, England
ANGEL RECORDS, 901 Bleury Street, Montreal



"...a race that nobody wins"

"With business activity in this country, and also in the United States, now clearly on the rise, the need for aggressive budgetary and monetary stimuli has diminished. And the task of refunding large maturing issues of government securities, to which monetary policy has been noticeably adapted in the past year, has been lightened by the success of the Canada Conversion Loan. I may say that our facilities were used to the greatest possible extent to assist in this operation.

"I recognize, of course, that even with the most resolute determination we are not wholly the masters of our own price level in Canada. But here, too, the auguries are favourable, for the existence of sufficient supplies of virtually all internationally traded commodities makes it unlikely that a general rise of world prices will conspire against the attempt to hold the line at home.

"What is more, these very conditions of world trade underscore the need to ensure that Canadian products represent good value, which is the only sound basis for maintaining and improving Canada's position in world markets.

"Let us resolve and work together, then, to stop this treadmill of inflation, for it is a race in which one must run to keep even and a race that nobody wins."

GORDON R. BALL,
President.

This quotation is from an address of the President of the Bank of Montreal at its 141st Annual Meeting. If you would like to receive, when published, a complimentary copy of the complete Annual Report carrying this address, write to:

Bank of Montreal,
P.O. Box 6002,
Montreal 3, Que.

"MY BANK"
TO 2 MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL
Canada's First Bank

AMD52 (M)

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

The economy's biggest prop

Saturday Night

We are closely linked to primary industry

Proportion of secondary industry is too low

Some big new industries use relatively little labor

Business and Employment Picture: 1959

by

Maurice Hecht

THE YEAR AHEAD will be gray. It will be a good year and new records will be set, but 1959 hardly shows signs of being a boom year. That will be a little longer in coming.

The general level of the economy is about where it was slightly more than a year ago. Main difference — and it's a big one — is that we are now going up, then we were still going down. During the past few months there was a lull in activities, perhaps even a tendency to backslide, but that, too, is over.

Sparking the upswing is construction. MacLean Building Reports, which show contract awards, are up 22 per cent, comparing the first 11 months of this year with the similar period of 1957. Residential construction is the mainstay, with awards there being up 63 per cent, comparing the same periods. Actual housing starts for the first nine months of 1958 were 117,832 units. The 1957 nine-month total was 88,525 units.

Business construction awards are 40 per cent ahead of a year ago; engineering construction is keeping pace with a heavy 1957 program. Black sheep of the construction family is industrial construction, which lags 44 per cent behind a year ago. Our plant capacity has boomed up in the past few years, resulting in a slowdown, which should last until our sales catch up with capacity. New plant construction—on a significant scale—is a year or more away.

Our external trade reflects the national situation in many ways. Exports are on a dollar par with those of 1957. Our wheat sales are bigger this year than in 1957; uranium sales have skyrocketed; cattle exports have increased heavily. Gains here have overcome the drops recorded by many other items. Imports have

CONTINUED ON PAGE 41

by

J. Franklin Chidsey

Religious observance dominates Christmas celebration of the Christian faith. But a great many others look at Christmas as an annual occasion for happiness, enjoyment.

Christmas is Not Just Christian

EVERY year about this time well-intentioned merchants and billboard owners donate space for the message: "Let's put Christ Back Into Christmas." I always wonder how carefully they have thought through what they are doing, how much they really want to make Christmas an exclusive preserve of Orthodox Christianity rather than a time of peace and goodwill for our whole society.

In the last few decades the Christmas season has been growing increasingly meaningful to everyone in our society, agnostic as well as believer, non-Christian as well as Christian. In becoming more widely meaningful it has, indeed, lost some of its sharp exclusiveness—some of its sharp focus on Jesus and on the story of His birth—but this lessened sharpness of focus seems to be a gain for society as a whole.

It seems to me that if one can imagine the reaction of Jesus Himself to this, the gentle Nazarene would say something like this: "What? Exclude people in my name? Surely not. If glad songs are to be sung, let all men be welcome to their singing, and if gifts are given, let all children receive them. You would honor me? Then do so in such fashion that all children may be happy and all men everywhere, of whatever faith, are included in the time of goodwill."

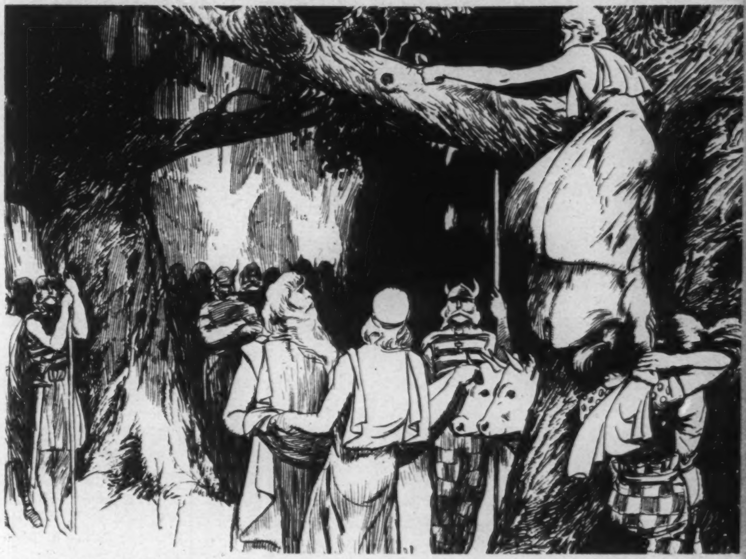
If Orthodox Christians insist that *their* reason for celebrating Christmas is the *only* reason for celebrating a time of good will they make it most difficult for those who do not share their beliefs to participate in the Holiday.

Surely it is in the "Spirit of Christmas" to extend it to all people. It is, in our Western Society, pre-eminently the time of rejoicing and goodwill. It is, indeed, a society-wide holiday.

But now that I have said why it seems to me to be in the Spirit of the Time itself to include everyone; that it is, if you will, the "decent" thing to do, let me say also why it is the *only* thing to do. The only thing because this Holiday is not, and never *has* been an exclusive posession of Orthodox Christianity.

In the first place, just about every society known to anthropology has a mid-winter holiday, around the time of the Winter Solstice of the sun, December 21st, when the shortest day and the longest night signal that Winter's back is broken, and that far off but coming, Spring is due. This is a time of indoor festivity, of holiday, all over the Northern Hemisphere for almost all people.

Christmas is not and never was a festival exclusively for orthodox Christians. A ceremonial occasion as old as the saturnalia of Rome, it is a secular holiday in which many faiths now join.



In ancient Britain, white-robed Druids climbed the sacred oak to cut the healing, fertility-giving mistletoe with golden sickles.

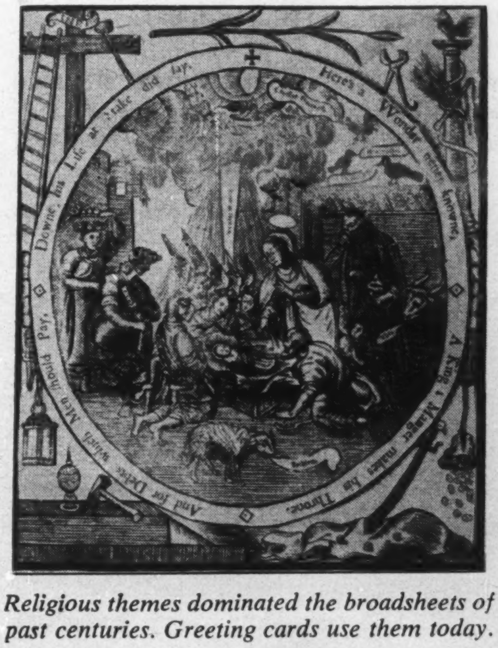
Our Christmas is this celebration of the passing of the "dead of winter" in our society.

The fact that Christmas—the Christ-mass in remembrance of Jesus' birth—is celebrated on December 25th is due to the celebration of the Roman Saturnalia at that time. Imperial Rome had turned officially Christian by the 4th Century A.D., but so amiable a Holiday was the Roman Saturnalia, a time of feasting and of giving of gaily-wrapped gifts, that the Church was unable to stamp it out. "Very well," the Christians said, "if we must have a Holiday here at the Winter Solstice, with feasting and gifts, it shall henceforth be a *Christian* Holiday. It shall, in fact, be the celebration of Jesus' birth." And so, at its very beginnings Christmas absorbed the Saturnalia, and with it the tradition of exchanging gifts. In settling on December 25th as the birthday of Jesus the Fathers of the Church had about one chance in 365 of being right.

There is no indication in the Bible as to the day of Jesus' birth. The census which Luke tells us was the occasion of Joseph and Mary's journey to Bethlehem ought to be helpful, but in fact no record of any such census can be found among the records of those record-keepers par excellence, the Imperial Romans.

Luke does record that this "enrolment" was decreed by Caesar Augustus "while Quirinius was governor in Syria," but even this is not very helpful. There was indeed a Roman Emperor Caesar Augustus who died in 14 A.D., but Quirinius, the governor of Syria, we find from Roman records, left his post in 4 B.C. Jesus was therefore born at least four years B.C., "Before Christ," and perhaps more.

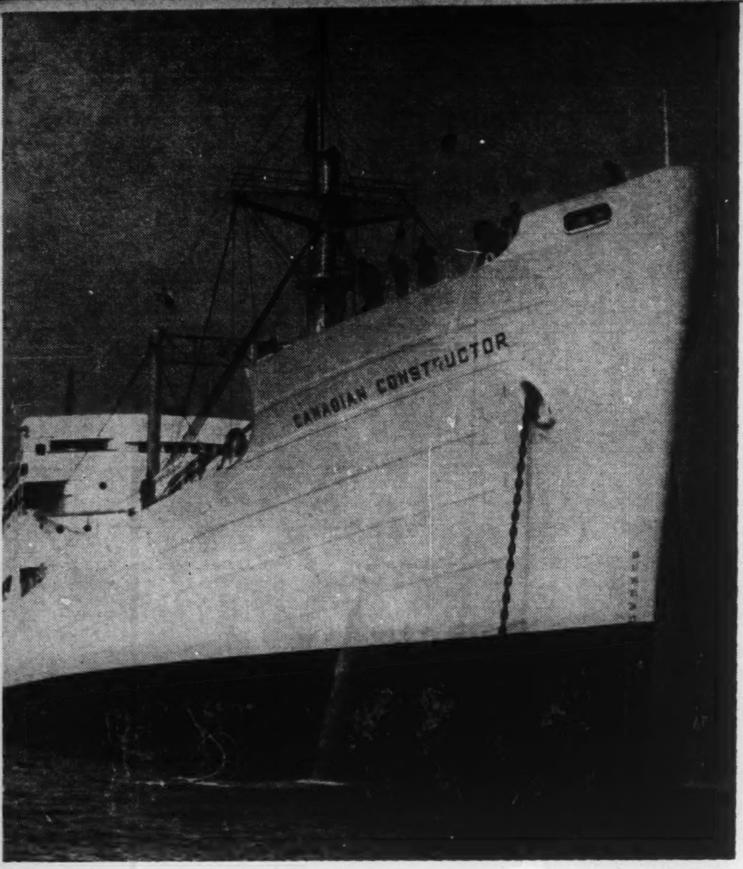
CONTINUED ON PAGE 40



Here's a Wonder never knowne,
A King's Manger makes his Throne.
And for Debts which Men ſhould Pay,
Downe his Life at Stake did lay.

Religious themes dominated the broadsheets of past centuries. Greeting cards use them today.

Displays of religious tableaux, creche and nativity scenes show how far modern Christianity has gone in claiming an ancient festival for itself.



The most startling result of this current crisis in world shipping may see the Vatican emerge as one of the biggest flag of convenience nations.

Last major group in Canada's merchant marine were ships of Canadian National Steamships. Canadian Constructor was one.

World Shipping Faces "Flag" Crisis

by Walter R. Dent

CANADIANS RECENTLY HELD a grandstand seat for the latest skirmish in one of the world's bitterest labor-management battles.

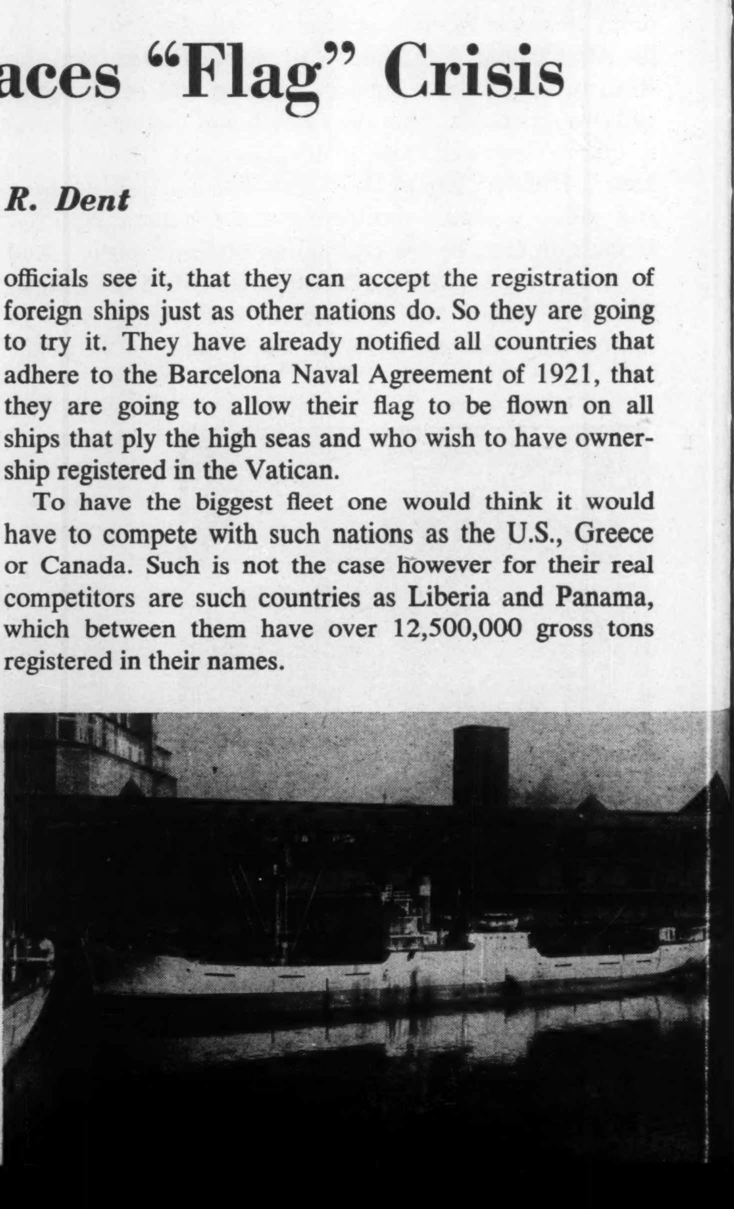
The battle is the fight by the International Transport Workers Federation against "flag of convenience" ship registry. The skirmish was a four-day boycott called earlier this month by the union and its affiliates against ships flying convenience flags. The Canadian district of the Seafarers' International Union was the first ITWF group to force a convenience-flag ship to sign a union contract.

The boycott, which the union said tied up 200 ships in ports of 63 countries with participating unions, brought out in dramatic fashion a problem that has been developing steadily since the Second World War.

It is a problem that is also producing some startling developments. One of the most surprising is the forecast that the dispute may result in the Vatican having one of the largest merchant fleets in the world. That is the meaning some world shipping experts read into a recent announcement that the Vatican intended to permit foreign ships to fly its flag.

It seems that under the Lateran Treaty signed in 1929 with Italy, it became an independent state "under the sovereignty of the Pontiff." This means, as Vatican officials see it, that they can accept the registration of foreign ships just as other nations do. So they are going to try it. They have already notified all countries that adhere to the Barcelona Naval Agreement of 1921, that they are going to allow their flag to be flown on all ships that ply the high seas and who wish to have ownership registered in the Vatican.

To have the biggest fleet one would think it would have to compete with such nations as the U.S., Greece or Canada. Such is not the case however for their real competitors are such countries as Liberia and Panama, which between them have over 12,500,000 gross tons registered in their names.



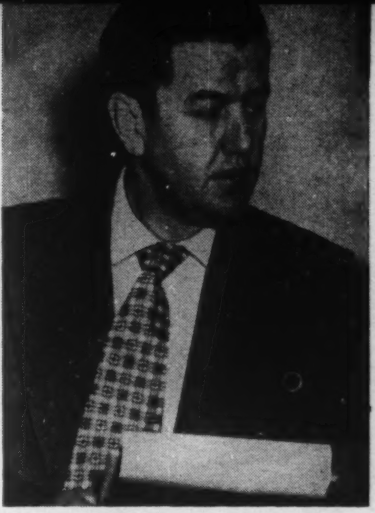
Although transferred to Cuban registry, CNS ships have not been in operation. Canadian Observer is shown here.

The Vatican decision was reached after a lengthy study had been made by Cardinals Nicola Canalis, Guiseppi Siri and Marcello Mimi of the way that one Signore Achille Lauro, a big Italian shipping magnate had become a multi-millionaire after World War Two. He started buying American Liberty ships, fitting them out as freighters and tankers and then paying for them from the profits he made from carrying freight. He had been able to get the business from the other old established shipping lines because his wage costs were low, thus allowing him to underbid others on shipping rates. The established lines had strike after strike following the war, with the result that seamen's wages, especially in the U.S. and Canada, were at an all-time high. So much so in fact that it made it impossible for them to meet him on even terms.

In fact costs went so high in some countries like the U.S. and Canada, that some lines in order to survive at all had to transfer the registered ownership of their ships to countries where there were no seamen's unions to raise the wages too high, or where the union leaders were smart enough to keep wages at a competitive level.

As one owner who transferred his ships to Trinidadian registry put it recently "The seamen say I am a capitalist and that therefore they should exploit me. They ignore the fact that they too are in competition with the sailors of other nations for work. That means if they raise their wages too high, thus making costs prohibitive, that they merely give the work to the sailors of other nations who are willing to work for lower wages, thus keeping costs down. I don't mean that the Canadian sailors have to be as low as theirs, for even with higher wages, we can compete. I merely mean that there is a point when it is impossible to do so and we seem to have reached that point this year.

"That is why I had to transfer the registration of my ships. The wage demands they made were so high in relation to that of the seamen of other nations, that I simply had to do so or go out of business. There was no other alternative and they didn't give me any. They didn't seem to realize that their real competitors were the sailors who worked for Signore Achille Lauro. The wages his sailors asked for were so low that it made it possible for him to underbid me on every freight item."

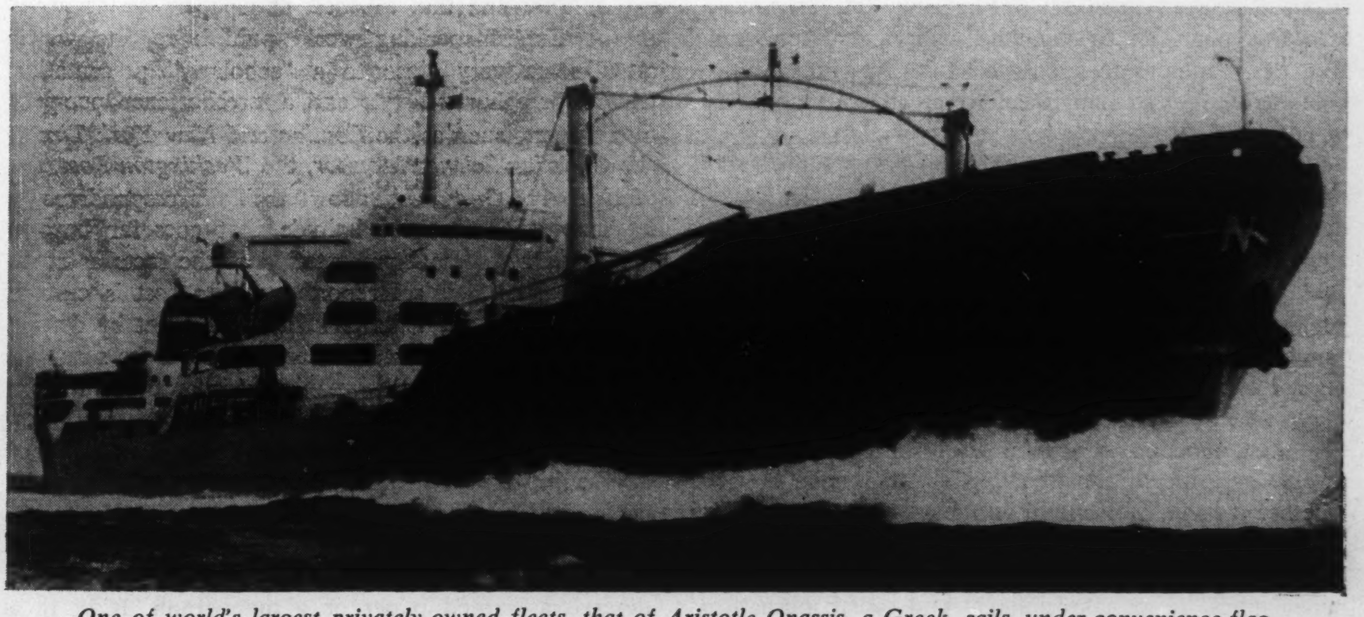

Wage demands by Hal Banks, head of seamen's union in Canada, had its result in sale of CNS ships.

That is exactly the same reason that hundreds of other ship owners give throughout America for using what is called 'Flags of Convenience'. It is said that over twenty percent of the world's shipping is now registered outside of the country wherein it is actually owned. Trade union pressure from within is blamed for forcing more that way every day.

It has reached such a point that such nations as Liberia, Panama, Honduras or Costa Rica can claim ownership for more than 15 percent of the world's registered shipping. Liberia, in fact, has the world's second longest active fleet after the U.K.

To show how great this trend is, Canada can be used as an example. A mere eight years ago it had over one hundred ocean going merchant ships registered under the Canadian flag. Today it is lucky to have three and they probably won't last long. It was just about eight years ago that Hal Banks took over the seamen's union and forced wages so high that Canadian seamen are no longer working. In fact about the only ones in the union who have steady jobs at high wages are those who work in the offices and of course Banks who draws down $12,000 a year for getting the Canadian seamen the second highest (the U.S. has the highest) wages in the world.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42


One of world's largest privately-owned fleets, that of Aristotle Onassis, a Greek, sails under convenience flag.

Selecting and polishing the raw material—words—is the function of the newsroom and of every editor.

The Scholarship Of the Press

THIS IS AN AGE of literary dilution. It is also a time when millions, who have learned to read, have their responses played upon by demagogues and drummers as words pour out to stimulate choices that may run from destruction to detergents. Necessarily, with so much being written for so many there are greatly varying levels of presentation.

The crude classifications of "upper", "middle" and "low" brow do not begin to exhaust the shades of differences that mark off grades of the reading classes from each other. Putting aside, however, the story teller and his art or the dramatist and his plots what distinguishes our time in this era of the printed word is the voracious appetite for explanation. In satisfying this hunger to be told "how" and "why" and "when" it is interesting to inquire whether journalism in performing this mass function at several levels of communication dwells parasitically on the capital of scholarship or whether it has a momentum and a substance of its own.

Of course, any attempt to contrast scholarship with journalism may begin with analysis but will end with personalities. If we take political and social journalism as the area where, in sheer volume, more is being written and printed that requires knowledge, judgment and writing skill we find that the best newspapers we know of in the English-speaking world publish reports which often come very close to a "scholarly" presentation except for a hurried style and a foreshortened perspective. Papers, such as the *London* and *New York Times,* the *Christian Science Monitor,* the *Washington Post,* the *Manchester Guardian,* allow their correspondents a measure of interpretive latitude that goes far beyond the bland impersonal presentation of the facts as such.

In a sense political reportage at its best is current history with the benefits of immediacy offset by defects in focus. For the ablest reporters can never be sure that what they know is really meaningful in a deeper context unless they are perhaps as much historians as journalists, unless they have a true respect for the content of scholarship however contemptuously they may view its forms. Indeed, it is quite appalling to think of the immense variety of stories and subjects to which a serious journalist may address himself, any one of which may deserve a learned paper or a monograph. It is, in a *by*

Maxwell Cohen

The printed word—now produced with the help of mechanical aids of marvelous ingenuity — still depends on human beings for its final distribution. Despite radio and television, demand has not slackened. Raw material for all media is still the written word from the reporters and scholars.

Does journalism, in telling the "how, why and when", dwell parasitically on the capital of scholarship or has it a momentum and a substance of its own?

Reporters Max Freedman and James Reston have a style and depth that goes beyond the day, or week or month.

sense, a case of where "angels fear to tread", although the work of reporting would never get done if the hesitations of scholarship were part of a newspaperman's attitude.

Take a number of examples. There are at least three types of newspaper writers who devote their time to serious matters—the reporter or article-writer with a by-line dealing with themes social, political, literary, scientific and artistic; the editorial writer with gratuitous advice on a limitless array of local or regional experiences; the syndicated columnist propounding his *ipse dixits* that represent an unashamed amalgam of pretended inside information and pontifical judgment. Of these the least scholarly, in a technical sense, may be the workaday reporter who, viewing the political or social scene, puts it down as well as he can with nuances of interpretation here and there depending on his technique and his insight.

So that when James Reston of the *NY Times* talks about American foreign policy or Robert Donnovan of the *Herald Tribune* deals with the White House,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

O CANADA!
"That True North" (Tempo)
Written by R. STANLEY WEIR, D.C.L.
Melody by C. LAVALLÉE
Maestoso
SOLO, MIXED VOICES or UNISON CHORUS
CHORUS
O Canada!
ROBERT STANLEY WEIR
MELODY BY
C. LAVALLÉE
A NATIONAL SONG FOR THE DOMINION
WE STAND ON GUARD FOR THEE
GORDON V. THOMPSON LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

The Weir version is the most popular: "a humble effort to supply Canadians with a national song — not to usurp others more or less in vogue".

O Canada! O Confusion!

by Fergus Cronin

AT A NATIVE SONS OF CANADA dinner recently members of the Toronto Board of Control walked out when "O Canada" was substituted for the Queen.

This pattern of reaction is not new in Canada. It has been going on exactly fifty years, promises to go on another fifty, and to say anything new on the subject is becoming increasingly difficult. But people keep trying.

These periodic blow-ups usually start with indignation and anger and end in futility. The original French words of "O Canada" have been widely extolled for their poetic and patriotic flavor, but none of the many translations and other English versions have proven universally popular. The fact that it was written in the province of Quebec by French-speaking Canadians is enough to ruin it for many.

Witness this opinion from a Kingston letter written this year: "I am always thrilled when I hear 'The Maple Leaf,' but 'O Canada' leaves me cold, partly because the music itself seems rather dreary, and partly because its use is to some extent due to foreign influence."

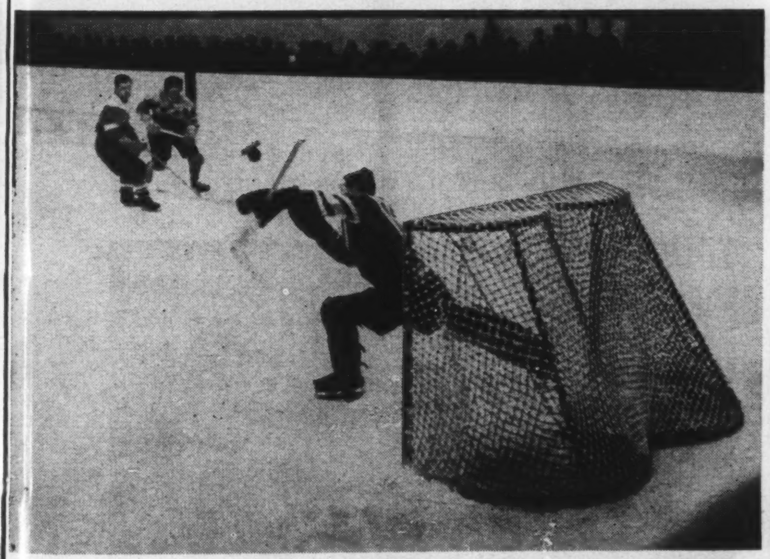
Actually, it would be impossible to find a song more Canadian. It dates back to 1880 when a group of citizens in Quebec City formed a committee to provide a suitable national song for celebrating the feast of St. Jean Baptiste, patron saint of the province. The chairman of the committee, Sir Adolphe Basile Routhier (1839-1920), a 41-year-old jurist-writer-poet who later became chief justice of the Quebec Superior Court, appealed to a pianist and composer of the time, Calixa Lavallée (1842-1891—who preferred this more familiar form of his first name to his given name, Calixte) to provide a suitable tune. Lavallée was given only the first two words as a suggested title. A few days later he appeared before the committee with several tunes, and from among them they chose the one which was to be heard throughout the world.

Once again the ancient argument—it is now fifty years old—has broken out about a national anthem. Here—to set the record straight—is the background.

Routhier, delighted with the composer's work, immediately wrote words to suit the music. Their immediate popularity is understandable as Routhier was already an accomplished man of letters—between 1871 and 1918 he published sixteen books. He called the song simply "Chant National" and as such it quickly took over the affectionate spot in French-Canadian hearts previously occupied by "Vive la Canadienne."

Until 1908, however, when the song was given wide publicity during celebrations marking the Quebec Tercentenary—the 300th anniversary of the city's founding by Champlain—it made little headway in the rest of Canada. Principal reason, of course, was the fact that it was written in French and, while the tune was almost universally liked, a torrent of English translations—many of them instigated by a competition run by a magazine—brought about a confusion which still exists.

"In Vancouver today," Howard C. Green, now Minister of Public Works, told the Commons in 1951, "the position is that while we have the melody, no one knows what to sing. We have two versions there. Some clubs sing the Weir version and some the Buchan version. The result is that when 'O Canada' is played, most people sing tiddely-um-tum-tum . . . We should decide on the words and adopt them for our national anthem."



Outside the country "O Canada" is universally recognized, played to celebrate Canadian wins.

Tory Green: "While we have the melody, no one knows what to sing". Liberal King: "Similar recognition".

An excellent suggestion, but just about as simple and uncontroversial as choosing a final design for a national flag. The Weir version, which Green mentioned, is the most widely sung in the English language and the one given semi-official status from time to time by Ottawa. This was written in 1908 by Judge Robert Stanley Weir (1856-1926) who was born in Hamilton, educated in Montreal where he practised law until becoming a Recorder in 1899, and became a judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada just before his death. He wrote several books on law and history and published two volumes of poetry. The Weir version goes:

"O Canada, our home, our native land,
True patriot love in all thy sons command."

Gradually "O Canada" in this version has outstripped "Maple Leaf" in official approval as well as popular acceptance. In 1942, for example, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said, in answer to a question from an MP, "We might as well continue to follow what has become the custom in Canada in recent years of regarding 'God Save the King' and 'O Canada' each as national anthems and entitled to similar recognition. That is the position the government takes and I think it is one which will be generally approved by the country."

In 1947 King referred to "O Canada" as "our national anthem." Then the first decisive victory of this tune over "Maple Leaf" came in December, 1947, with the issue of a military order requiring military personnel to salute or stand to attention to "O Canada"—a regulation previously reserved for "God Save the King." "Maple Leaf" was not included. The Quebec organ of French Roman Catholic opinion, "Relations," called the move "a happy ending to a long struggle to endow the country, reputedly free, autonomous and sovereign, with an official patriotic song." Then in 1950 "O Canada" replaced "Rule Britannia" as a formal salute by Canadian Navy bands to top navy brass.

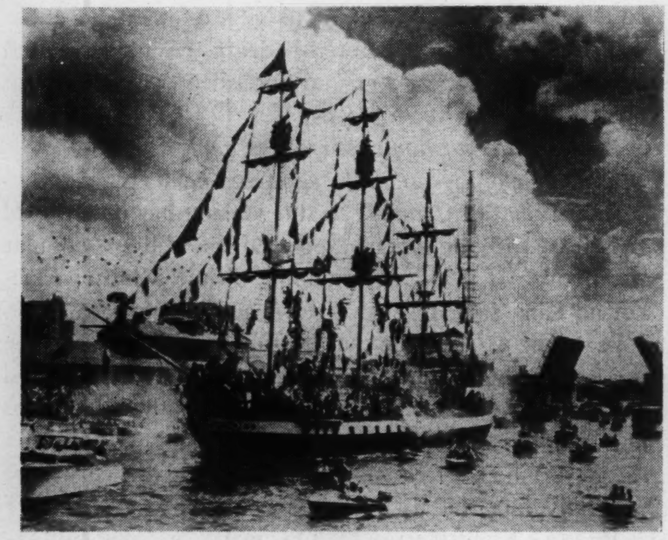
In 1955, in response to one of the almost routine efforts to make "O Canada" the official national anthem—

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

Florida's fabulous gold coast extends southwards from West Palm Beach, seen here from Palm Beach.

Fort Lauderdale is a particular Canadian favorite with its magnificent beach for safety in swimming.

Florida: Canada's

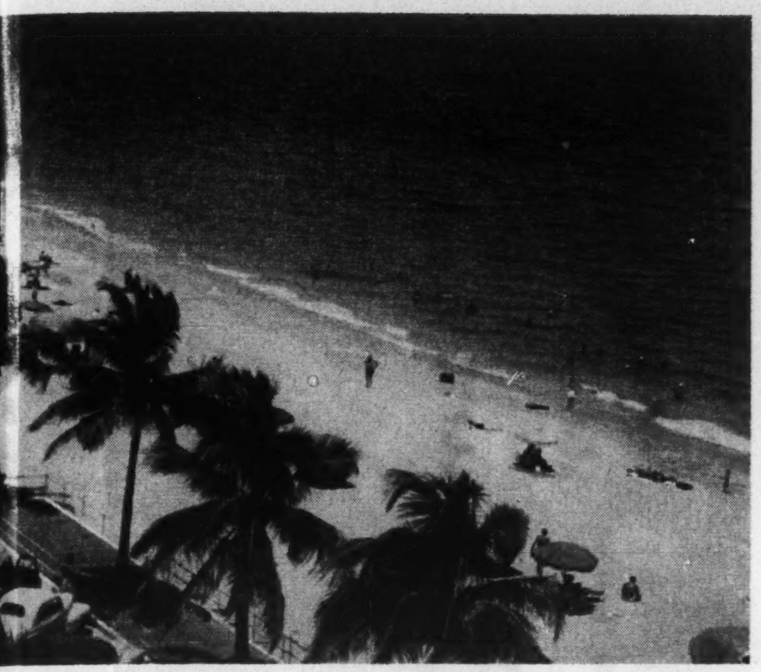


The Gasparilla Pirate Festival is big celebration at Tampa. Dates of the 1959 events are February 9 to 14.

The beautiful 18th-century Asolo Theatre at Sarasota presents a season of operas, concerts and lectures.

Acquatic activity attracts the vigorous with hundreds of miles of inland and ocean waters.

Quaint shops and houses line the streets of Key West, southernmost city of the whole U.S.



The city is known as the Venice of America and is threaded by canals. The yacht marina is at Bahia Mar.

Ample hotel facilities, diversified recreation and glorious climate attract more Canadians each year.

’s Winter Province

Pensacola’s Fiesta of Five Flags is a late season date of historical interest.

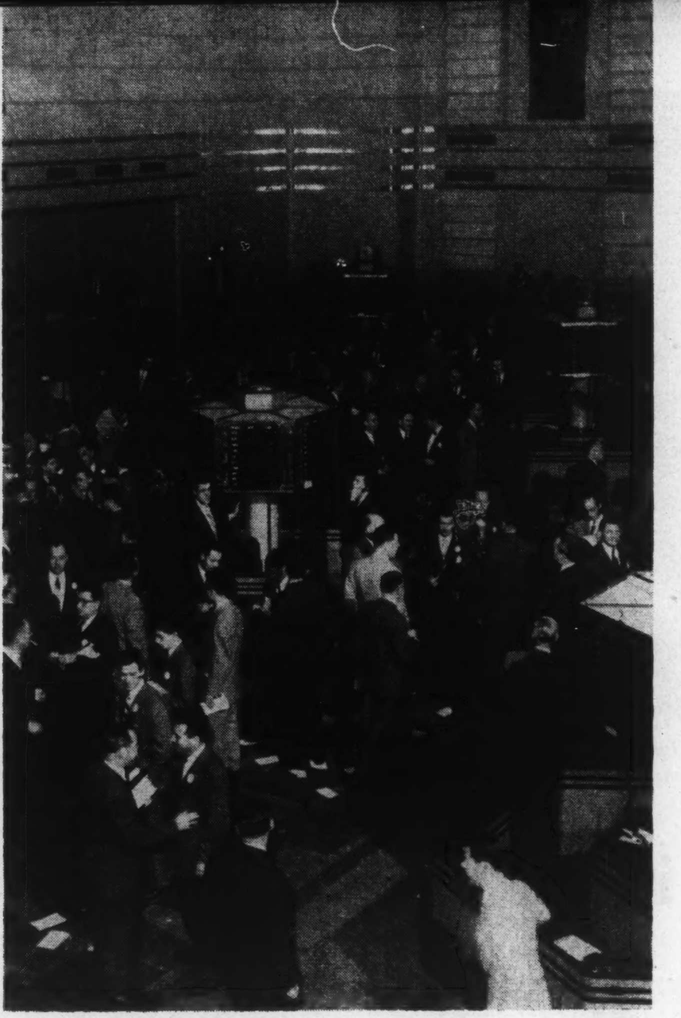
The many State parks provide quiet appeal and are easily accessible from highways and by waterways.

The colorful Seminole Indians have learned to live with the white man and to become a prime tourist attraction. Here are some handicrafts.

Tampa’s new fairyland, a storybook playground, features ten acres of re-created fairytales, fun for the young.

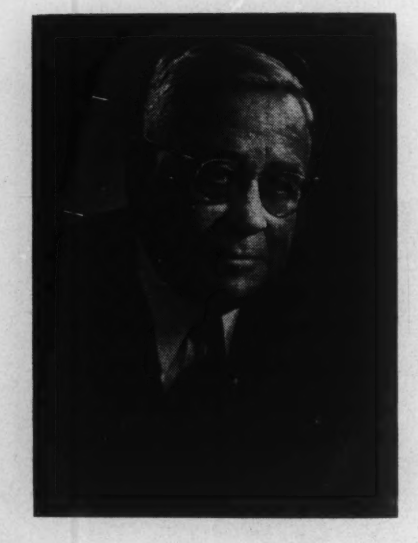
Exchange Merger: What It Means

by R. M. Baiden



Toronto's trading facilities even now are inadequate in booming markets. An extensive exchange study showed major problem in new building would involve financing new equipment. Merger could be answer to this and other problems.

A Toronto-Montreal merger will mean a bigger market. It should mean a better market. If it's reorganized.



Henry Norman, first full-time head of Montreal and Canadian exchanges is considered key man in scheme to centralize Canada's stock trading.

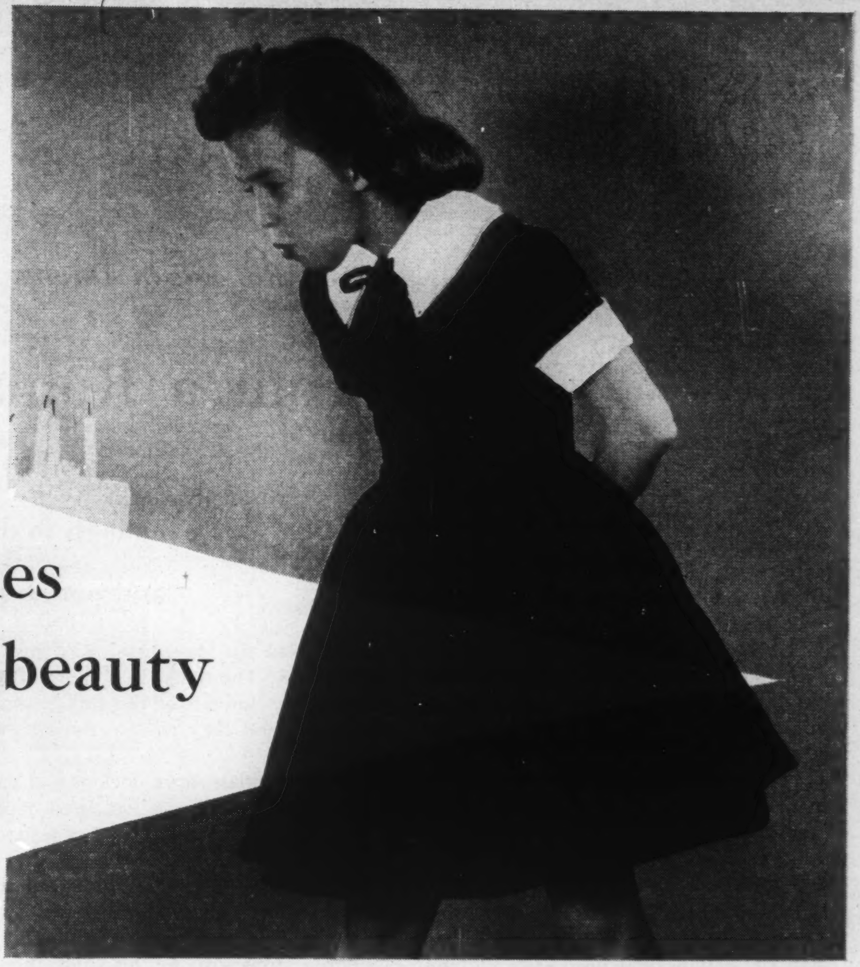
THE COCKTAIL PARTY is a standard gambit of modern business. So is the press conference. Oddly, the cocktail party is often used to "plant" information, the press conference to conceal it. Both, however, usually provide enough wind to fly the heaviest kite.

Kite-flying appears to play a significant part in the recent hoopla about a merger of the Toronto, Montreal and Canadian stock exchanges. The idea, generally, is ultimately to have all Canadian stock exchange trading done on one floor, Toronto, to the general betterment of brokers, traders, investors and the country itself.

The idea is not especially new. It has been bantered about in Montreal and Toronto for a decade or so. But in that ten years there has been a fundamental change: instead of Montreal dominating Toronto as a trading centre as it once did, Toronto now far overshadows Montreal.

There have been other changes as well. Stock exchange trading has become much more highly organized, automated and expensive. Stiffer regulation has increasingly cut down on high, wide and handsome—and highly profitable—modes of operation. Present premises and facilities of the three major Canadian exchanges are considered inadequate for even the near future. Toronto, in fact, bought land for a new building more than two years ago and has been

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39



Canadian magazines sell colour and beauty for 'Viyella'

REGD.

'Viyella'

"WASH AS WOOL . . . IF IT SHRINKS, WE REPLACE"

"LAVEZ-LE COMME DE LA LAINE—S'IL RÉTRÉCIT NOUS LE REMPLAÇONS"

'Viyella' is spun, woven, and finished in Great Britain by William Hollins & Company Ltd. who were established in 1784

- For her Birthday, she's wearing a new dress of English 'Viyella'; a perfect blending of wool and cotton in one matchless cloth, so perfect for children's wear.
- Always soft and comfortable, 'Viyella' keeps its glorious colour for years. It is without equal for wear and washability.
- Children's garments of 'Viyella' and 'Viyella' by the yard, in checks, prints, tartans and plain shades, are sold in better stores everywhere, or write William Hollins & Company, Ltd., Toronto.

Most of the top-ranking prestige names are advertised in Canadian magazines . . . and especially so when colour is a major part of the selling appeal. Mr. D. G. Brown, Canadian Manager for Viyella, and Mr. D. V. Robinson, Export Manager, are firm believers in the prestige-building ability of magazines. Mr. Robinson says:

"For many years, Canadian magazines have proved their value as an excellent advertising medium for Viyella. The fine printing of these books helps us to illustrate Viyella's beautiful, glowing colours, and soft, quality texture with lifelike reality. Canadian magazines also reach the better type of homes which are able to buy a prestige product like our own."

D V Robinson

Canadian magazines today reach 2 out of every 3 urban homes . . . the able-to-buy homes where the prestige of products is established. An 18% circulation increase over the past four years is an indication of their expanding influence. It will pay you to give consideration to this sales-producing medium when you plan your advertising.

This advertisement sponsored by

Canadian Homes & Gardens
Chatelaine
Health
La Revue Populaire
Le Samedi
Liberty
Maclean's Magazine
Saturday Night
Western Homes & Living

THE MAGAZINE ADVERTISING BUREAU OF CANADA
21 DUNDAS SQUARE TORONTO, CANADA

Books

by Robertson Davies

From a Roman Christmas

The morality of this Christmas tale is complex enough to delight even a Doctor of Philosophy and perverse enough to please H. L. Mencken.

CONTINUING A CHRISTMAS CUSTOM which this department has observed for several years, let us talk today not about a new book, but an old one. Let us talk, indeed, about Thackeray's Christmas book *The Rose and The Ring.* It has never enjoyed the favor of Dickens' Christmas books, and in Canada it appears to have few admirers. It is excusable, therefore, to give you some notion of the plot.

At least, it would be excusable if I were ever absolutely sure that I had unravelled the plot, which is of astonishing complexity. Like Congreve's *Way of the World,* this little masterpiece is not admired for its plot, but for its charm and wit. But at the risk of misleading you, let me say that the Fairy Blackstick lies at the root of the plot, and she controls a magic rose and a magic ring, which have the power of making whoever possesses them seem beautiful and attractive.

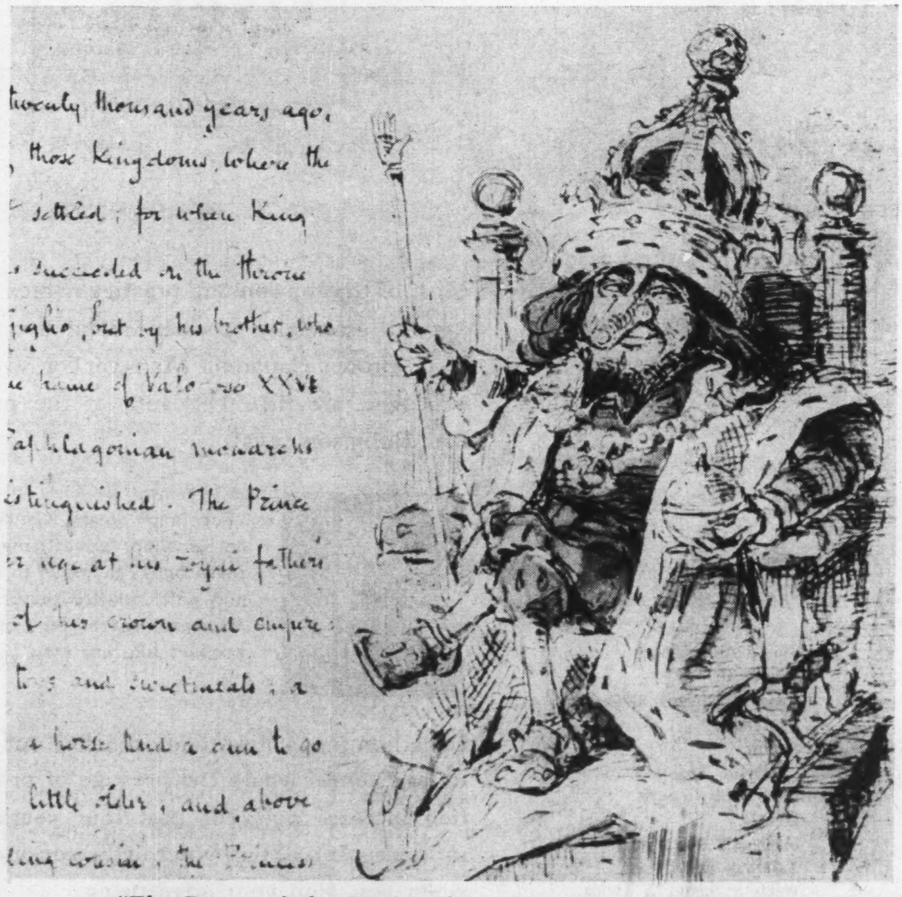
Prince Bulbo and Prince Giglio have them for a time, and they seem infinitely desirable; but the fact is that while Giglio is a decent fellow, Bulbo is a silly glutton. When the Princess Angelica gets the charms she too seems to be an ideal creature, though she is a girl with pronounced faults of character. Even the hateful Countess Gruffanuff is a beauty when she has the rose and the ring, and far outshines the charming little deposed princess, Rosalba, who seems unattractive because she lacks fine clothes. Needless to say, everything comes out right in the end, and Giglio gets Rosalba, and is happy, and Bulbo gets Angelica, and they are as happy as a foolish man and a spoiled girl can be—which is quite happy, most of the time.

As you may see, it is a very moral story, and its moral is that people tend to be deceived by appearances and to mistake the superficial for the real. Thackeray was anything but a simple-minded moralist, and the morality of this Christmas tale is complex enough to delight even a Doctor of Philosophy, and perverse enough to please H. L. Mencken (who wrote a Christmas story himself, and a very good one).

Like many another good book, *The Rose and The Ring* was written from the heart, and without thought of publication. In 1853 Thackeray spent Christmas in Rome, with his daughters Anny and Minny, who were sixteen and thirteen at the time; you do not have to be reminded that he was virtually a widower, as his wife was confined in an asylum for the insane, and his daughters were his constant care. The girls had many friends among the children of the English colony in Rome, and they gave a Twelfth Night party.

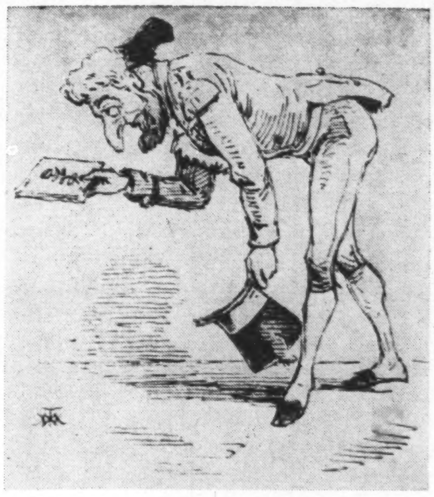
Two essentials were lacking—a pantomime and a series of coloured pictures (not unlike Comic Valentines of a superior order) without which no such party could be complete. The pictures were traditional, of characters called King, Queen, Lover, Dandy, Captain and so forth, which the children drew for by lot, and then assumed the character of the picture which fell to them. Thackeray prepared these pictures himself, as they were not to be bought in Rome. After the party he collected his pictures, and began to weave a story around them.

He was encouraged in this work by the fact that Edith Story, a little girl of six who was the child of an American sculptor resident in Rome, had not been able to attend the Thackeray girls' party because she was ill with "Roman fever"—malaria. Her convalescence was long, and she lay



twenty thousand years ago,
those Kingdoms, where the
settled; for when King
succeeded on the throne
iglio, but by his brother, who
e name of Valoroso XXIV
aflagonian monarchs
istinguished. The Prince
er age at his royal father's
of his crown and empire:
toys and sweetmeats, a
a horse and a gun to go
little fellow, and above
ling cousin, the Princess

"The Rose and the Ring": The calligraphy is beautiful too.



From the Morgan Library facsimile.

in her bed while Penini Browning, the son of Robert and Elizabeth, did sentry-duty outside her door with his toy gun "to prevent other horrid maladies from coming in". Thackeray was her daily visitor, and he brought his coloured pictures and worked out his story about them for Edith. The original manuscript, including the coloured pictures, is a thing of the greatest interest and odd beauty, and it now resides in the Morgan Library in New York. Some drawings from it are reproduced with this article, but of course the fine colour cannot be shown.

Let us digress for a moment. Thackeray was a capable artist, but he never achieved a fully professional equipment, so his drawings do not reproduce well. He loved to illustrate his own novels, and sometimes we are shocked by the weak and scratchy pictures which appear in Thackeray first editions. The reason is that the artist in those days either transferred his picture to the etcher's plate or the woodblock himself, or got a craftsman to do it, and unless he were a fine technician (like Richard Doyle, who illustrated *The Newcomes*) much was lost in that transfer.

Thackeray was always inhibited by the need to work on the plate or the block. But in those drawings in the Morgan Library his splendid line (reminding us of Edward Ardizzone today) and his rich sense of colour are revealed as he meant them to be, and they are quaintly beautiful. The pictures you see here are reproduced from a fine facsimile which the Morgan Library brought out in 1947, and if you can find one of the thousand copies printed, and do not mind paying a stiff price for it, it can be yours.

I hope that in reproducing these pictures here the printer will be able to leave a little of the surrounding calligraphy for you to see, because it is beautiful too. A few weeks ago a report on handwriting was published by the education authority in Great Britain, and on the basis of it some journalists hastened to say that geniuses always write illegibly. A visit to

Brights
VERMOUTH
SWEET
Brights
VERMOUTH
DRY
Du Barry
Sparkling Vin Rosé
Brights
President
Canadian Champagne
Brights
74
canadian port
Brights
Manor St. David's
Brights
Manor St. David's
WHITE TABLE WINE
Brights
74
canadian sherry

How about some wine?

At holiday time, when you ask that traditional question, you'll be all set no matter what the answer is, with a selection of some fine Canadian wines by Bright's.

A "wine cellar" like this, which can be yours for a remarkably modest outlay, is the pleasantest way you can say "Happy Holiday!" to your friends.

Bright's fine Canadian Wines
SINCE 1874

FINEST IMPORTED GIN
IN CANADA

Warrington Dry Gin

Warrington Dry Gin
1761

Premium Quality

IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND

Free to WRITERS
seeking a book publisher

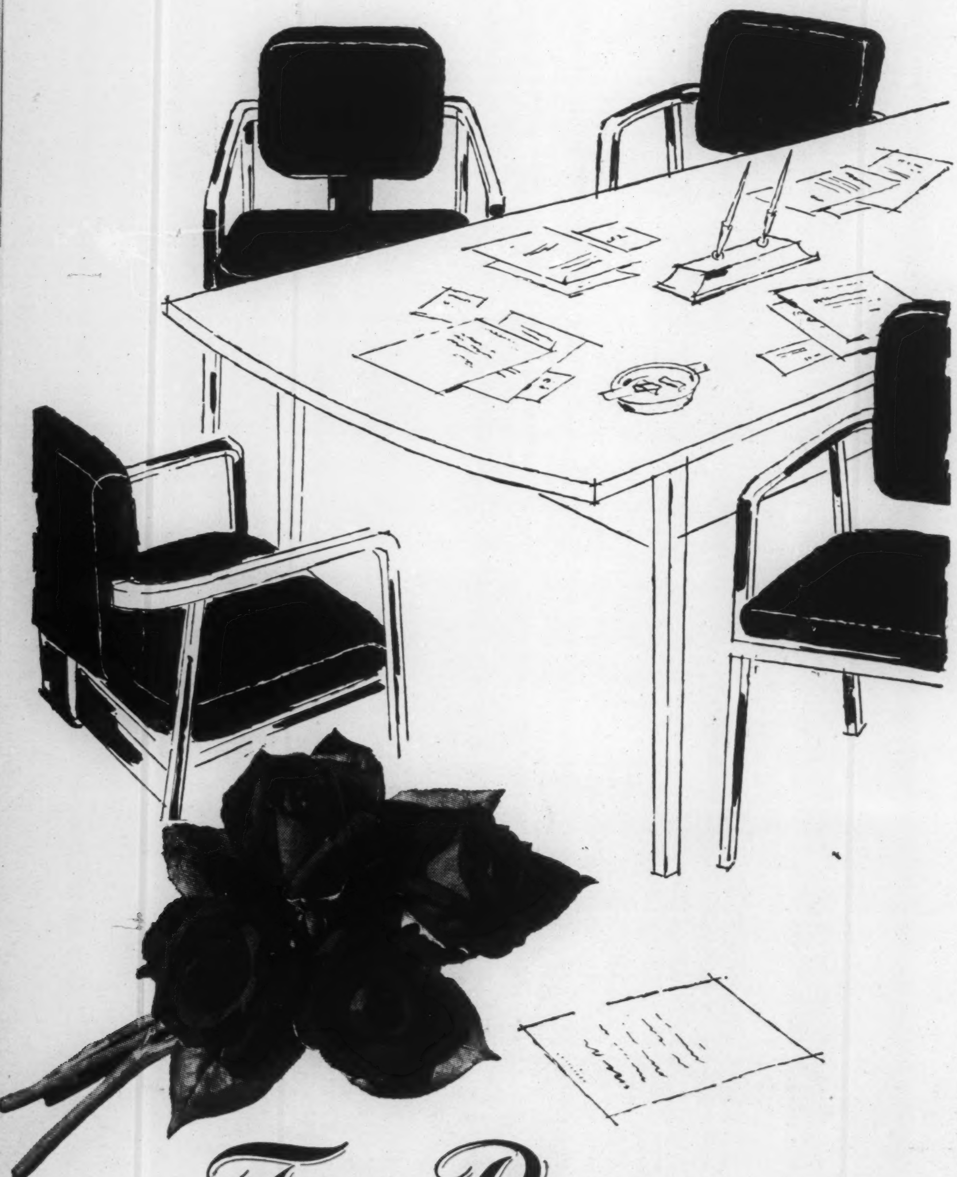
Two fact-filled, illustrated brochures tell how to publish your book, get 40% royalties, national advertising, publicity and promotion. Free editorial appraisal. Write Dept. SA-12.

Exposition Press /386 4th Ave., N.Y. 16

in Toronto — the
PARK PLAZA
of course!

All 4 for Four Roses...
and for 4 good reasons

Flavour, bouquet, smoothness
and unexcelled quality—four good
reasons why you will prefer
the taste of Four Roses
Canadian Rye Whisky
over all others.



Four Roses
CANADIAN WHISKY
FOUR ROSES DISTILLERS LIMITED

the fine manuscript collection of the British Museum, or even a peep into a recent book reviewed in this department called *Writers at Work,* shows that this is nonsense; writers tend to write legibly and even beautifully. Thackeray's elegant Victorian hand was formed to assist, not to bemuse, the printer.

To return to the story, *The Rose and the Ring* is called by its author "A Fireside Pantomime"—because a pantomime was the other element lacking to a true English Christmas in that Roman winter. The pantomime form shows through the plot, and the characters can be identified as Principal Boy, Principal Girl, Villain, Dame, Fairy Queen, Clown and whatnot. The names are fantastic and splendid—Valoroso, Glumboso and Gruffanuff, Hogginarmo and Hedzoff; children love them, but the fun of the kingdom of Crim-Tartary is for adults (for who else can be expected to know that cream of tartar was once a common kitchen necessity, used where we now use baking-powder) as is also the list of aristocratic families of that kingdom—the Spinachi, the Broccoli, the Articiocchi, not mention their rightful monarch King Cavolfiore. Children love to hear how the surly footman Gruffanuff was transformed into a door-knocker by Fairy Blackstick, and they never tire of hungry little Betsinda's cry—

O what fun to have a plum bun!
How I wish it never was done!

In *The Rose and the Ring* all of Thackeray's genius is shown in miniature. It is an inexhaustible little book, and much more in accord with modern taste than Dicken's Christmas pieces, for if you have tried recently to read *The Chimes* or *The Cricket on the Hearth* you have recognized how far away they have drawn with the years. We are not frightened by the grotesques who appear to Trotty Veck, and the raptures of John Peerybingle about his ninny of a wife seem false to us.

But we are expected by Dickens to relate these people to everyday life; Thackeray makes no such demand in *The Rose and The Ring.* Here all is imagination, all invention; it is exuberant but not with the exhausting insistence of Dickens when he was determined to give his readers a high old time; it is suitable for children—who are entranced by it—but it is equally suitable for adults—who read it aloud. It exists, as a good work of art should, on several levels, and in an age when the true Christmas pantomime has vanished, it is a reminder of what that entertainment could be at its best, and what flights of fancy the pantomime could touch off in a man of genius.

On Christmas Day, if the jollity becomes too unrelenting, the screaming too shrill, creep away and read this little book. The essence of the Victorian Christmas is crystallized in it, and can never be lost.

THE CAR THAT *HAD* TO HAPPEN

by GORDON E. GRUNDY, President, Studebaker-Packard of Canada, Limited.

The demand for this car grew quickly from a quiet murmur to an insistent clamour. Canadians, tired of paying for needless size, weight and horsepower were asking for a new *kind* of car. Sensible but smart. Smaller but not *too* small. Economical but certainly not underpowered. A car to be owned with that quiet pride in good things which is typically Canadian.

Now it's here. Studebaker craftsmen have created the Lark—as fresh and full of life as a Canadian folk song. There's *plenty* of room for six adults—and superb engineering has cradled this big-car spaciousness within a compact wheelbase. Non-functional overhang is eliminated.

Result: the Lark is almost three feet shorter than most North American cars —handles, corners and parks with effortless ease. Styling inside and out is simple—even classic—and completely individual, in a happy, friendly way. Six or eight cylinder power gives wonderfully spirited performance . . . but isn't wastefully excessive. Regular gasoline is recommended and mileage is truly amazing. All this for a price well below the so-called "low-price three".

We think you'll agree that the Lark is the most rewarding car value available today. A *lasting* value, too, because greater permanence of design will protect your trade-in position. Try the Lark at your Studebaker dealer's this month. By the way, it's made in Canada by Canadians, at Hamilton, Ontario.

YOUR NEW DIMENSION IN MOTORING

THE LARK BY STUDEBAKER

Gordon E. Grundy, President of Studebaker

HOW ADVANCED CAN YOUR DATA-PROCESSING GET?

Let Burroughs Punched-Tape Input Equipment show you

Here in this Punched-Tape Input Equipment is just one of the many ways Burroughs brings you advanced automatic data processing at its best.

The Sensimatic Accounting Machine, used alone, turns your daily figures into complete, meaningful hard-copy records. Does this quickly and accurately. Easily masters jobs such as receivables, payables, payroll and inventory. Switches from job to job at the flick of a knob.

Besides producing up-to-the-instant accounting facts and figures, the Sensimatic teams up with the Burroughs Tape perforator to translate *proved* data into punched tape—simultaneously and automatically. The punched tape may then be processed into the vital records and reports you need, either through your own electronic computer or at a computer service center.

It's that fast, that simple, that efficient. And there are more advantages like that where the Burroughs Punched-Tape Input Equipment comes from. For Burroughs makes a full range of data processing equipment that extends from the most advanced accounting machines to the most advanced giant electronic computers. For help with your data processing problem, call or write Burroughs Adding Machine of Canada, Limited. Factory at Windsor, Ont.

Burroughs and Sensimatic—TM's

Burroughs

Burroughs

"NEW DIMENSIONS / in electronics and data processing systems"

Short Reviews

My Life In Art, by Ludwig Bemelmans—pp. 58 & many illustrations, 34 in colour —*Musson—$6.95.*

With all his skill and charm as a writer, Mr. Bemelmans tells us how he struggled to become a painter. He has succeeded in a most individual fashion as the illustrations of this handsome book show, but we may wonder if, in his painting, skill and charm are not too often overpowered by wilful idiosyncracy. S.M.

Matters Of Concern, by Stanley Baron—pp. 312—*Little, Brown—$4.50.*

This American writer has shown promise as a witty and understanding observer of the differences between other people and Americans. His new novel is considerably less than witty.

The story is of Reed Mullen, just out of prison for a crime of which he is theoretically innocent. After threading his way through a maze of ordinary depravity, he unaccountably decides to be the saviour of a lost girl who picked him up in a Greenwich Village bar. The pointless depravity is submerged in a welter of Pollyanna optimism.

Under the circumstances the title could hardly be less fortunate. M.A.H.

Two Plays And A Preface, by Nigel Dennis—pp. 224—*Ambassador—$4.50.*

Here you may taste the quality of the English Stage Company which has presented these plays at the Royal Court Theatre, London, and also that of one of its liveliest playwrights. *Cards of Identity* is about a scheme for providing people with new and more useful personalities; *The Making of Moo* is a satire on Christianity.

Mr. Dennis also attacks Christianity in his lively preface, and doubtless the devout will reply that the Faith is an anvil which has worn out many hammers. Mr. Dennis is a rather light hammer—a tack-hammer. B.E.N.

And Promenade Home, by Agnes de Mille—pp. 301 & photographs—*Little, Brown—$5.50.*

Admirable in describing the preparation of a modern "musical", in explaining why so many girls want to be dancers, why so many dancers are sexually underdeveloped, and why a wife's success may mean a husband's mortification, this book is also a revelation of the writer herself, and of her rise from obscurity to fame.

It contains fine portraits of Sol Hurok, Trude Rittmann, and many other theatre notables, including Rodgers and Hammer-

Cherry Heering

Denmark's liqueur delight since 1818

ESTABLISHED 1818
Gold & 1st Class Medals
CHERRY HEERING
PRODUCE OF DENMARK
PETER F. HEERING COPENHAGEN

ALL YOUR GUESTS WILL ENJOY IT!

Free Booklet of Danish Recipes
Beautifully illustrates Danish dishes

Write Basil Hobbs & Sons, Dept. CSN, 1227 Sherbrooke West, Montreal

N° 22 · BOIS DES ILES · CUIR DE RUSSIE · GARDENIA

N° 5
CHANEL
PARIS

CHANEL

Johnnie Walker
Label
Scotch Whisky

Just the gift for Donald! It'll go well with the Scotch we're giving him—Johnnie Walker!

Born 1820—still going strong

stein, whose breadth of culture, thorough professionalism, and tireless enthusiasm Miss de Mille much admires. The character who never emerges clearly is the writer's husband, and this, also, is explained. B.E.N.

Folk Blues, edited by Jerry Silverman—pp. 297 with words and music of 110 blues—*Brett-Macmillan—$6.95.*

An obligatory book for blues buffs, and interesting to musicians generally, though the thin, easy emotion of the songs stands out nakedly from the sparse coverage of Jerry Silverman's accompaniments. This is the folk music of people who have ceased to be "folk" in any vital sense. S.M.

The Rainbow Comes And Goes, by Diana Cooper—pp. 250 & photographs—*British Books—$5.50.*

A modest life-story by one of the authentic Great Beauties of our time, who was an ugly duckling and physically afflicted as a child (though the illustrations belie this assertion). Gracefully written, it is admirable as a love-story, but even better as corroborative material for those who assert that beauty is an ambiguous gift.

Valuable, also, as a portrait of an age when it was still possible to find life sweet without having to explain why to the angry of all ages. B.E.N.

The Cardinal King, by Brian Fothergill—pp. 266 and illustration—*British Books—$6.50.*

Henry Benedict Stuart, Cardinal of York and by his own assertion Henry IX of England, is one of the curiosities of history; it is extraordinary that the Stuart claim persisted until his death in 1807. Mr. Fothergill tells his somewhat pathetic story with a slight Jacobite bias, but justly, and we are grateful for this account of a charming man, in every way but one the antithesis of that sorry sot his brother, Bonnie Prince Charlie. S.M.

The Go Devils, by Wayne Mineau—pp. 243 & illustrations—*British Books—$4.50.*

The Go Devil is a queer mechanical gadget which aids the flow of oil through thousands of miles of pipeline. The name is also applied to the energetic men who perform the same task in a human sense: British, American and Arab. The flow of the liquid gold has been their life since the first gusher came in 1908.

This carefully documented history of the oil industry in the Middle East stresses the human values in the story while disclaiming any commercial or political bias. Independent, objective and interesting. M.A.H.

The Mormon
Tabernacle Choir
Sings
Christmas Carols
COLUMBIA
MASTERWORKS

Records

by William Krehm

CHRISTMAS IS THE SAME to no two men. And what shapes it for each of us is not so much the number of pots on our chimney or the size of our sock, as our wealth of memories and friendships. Here are some very personal variants of the Yule message that could enrich our own Christmas.

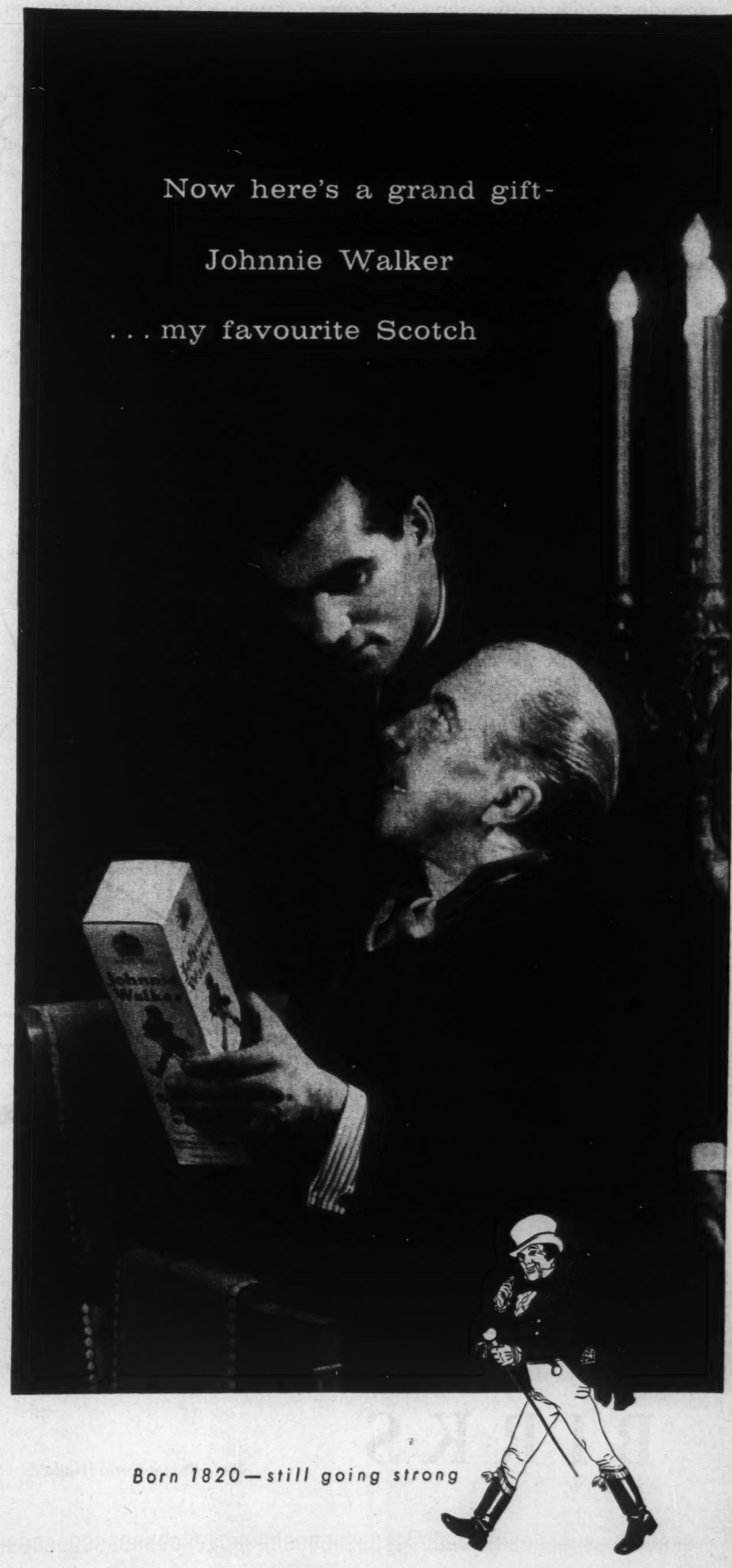
The Mormon Tabernacle Choir sings Christmas Carols. *Columbia ML 5222.*

But there is no music to stir memories like a straightforward church choir with the untiring lungs of an organ behind it. If you prefer your carols homespun rather than prettied up and dandified, this may be your record.

Christmas with Grandma Moses: The voice of Grandmas Moses. Music by Skitch Henderson, The Ralph Hunter Choir, and Alec Templeton's Music Boxes. *RCA Victor LOP-1009.*

Grandma Moses reminisces about ninety years of a life that shines as brightly as

Christmas with Grandma Moses


Now here's a grand gift-
Johnnie Walker
... my favourite Scotch
Johnnie Walker
Born 1820—still going strong

IT'S FROM BIRKS

6 diamonds 14kt white gold case, 165.00

8 diamonds, 14kt white or yellow gold, 195.00

22 diamonds, 14kt white gold, 275.00

50 diamonds, 14kt white gold, 395.00

Precious Time for Christmas Giving

50 diamonds, 14kt white gold, 525.00

36 diamonds, 14kt white gold case, 975.00

36 diamonds, with 14kt white gold bracelet, 695.00

17-jewel Swiss movements, made exclusively for Birks.

BIRKS
JEWELLERS

Birks Budget Terms Available

CHRISTMAS MUSIC

anybody's Christmas tree. In between the orchestra, chorus, and music-boxes make seasonal music that glows and twinkles.

Handel: Messiah Christmas Music. New York Philharmonic, Leonard Bernstein, Conductor, with Adele Addison, soprano, Russell Oberlin, countertenor, David Lloyd, tenor, William Warfield, baritone; and the Westminster Choir, John Finley Williamson, Director. *Columbia ML 5300.*

Bernstein makes no pretence of walking in the great Handelian tradition, and some of his tempi are strictly New Yorkese. But he has a remarkable group of soloists — with Russell Oberlin taking the contralto part — and there are breathtaking moments. Recording good.

None But The Lonely Heart: Jennie Tourel sings Russian love songs with Brooks Smith, piano. Tchaikovsky; Rachmaninoff; Glinka; Gretchaninoff; Rimsky-Korsakov; Dargomijsky. *Decca DL 9981.*

Russian songs must be heard in Russian to enjoy their full savor. For with its broad mouthfuls of stoic strength and liquid langors, the language is the matrix in which Russian music took shape, and the great Russian songs can no more be put into another tongue than great Russian poetry. Listen to Rachmaninoff's *In the Silence of the Night,* and you will never be able to hear it in English again without wincing.

Miss Tourel, who is of Russian origin, gives us some memorable performances. Sound good.

The Columbia Album of Christmas Music: Percy Faith and His Orchestra. *Columbia C2L 15.*

Percy Faith gives us more than two bakers' dozen carols and other music associated with Christmas. Occasionally Faith is slick, but more often delightfully inventive. He has as great a way with string tone as Dior had with silks and satins. A lovely album that manicures Santa Claus to the elegances of the present-day.

Chess

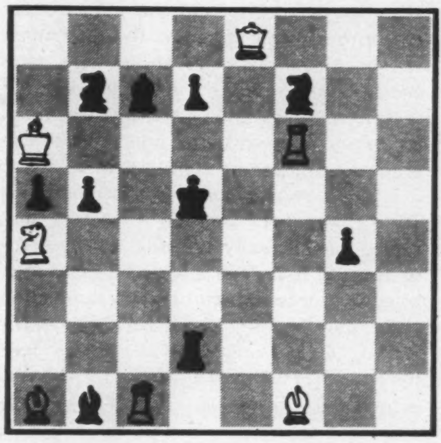
by D. M. LeDain

IN THE LAND OF RUDOLPH the Reindeer, the Tungusians, Yakuts and Samoyedes of Northern Siberia light up at the mention of chess. Originally they played the Mongol variety but Russian contact has since modified it to a close resemblance of the European game. Equipment is simple, the black squares of the board burned with a hot iron and pieces crudely cut from bone.

One account states, "Hard by the adversaries sits a silent crowd. When, however, a move is made that is unexpected, a brilliancy involving a sacrifice, the spectators jump up, shout, exhibit signs of delight, dance, or even weep through excitement. The finish can be feverish, as vanity often causes the players to raise their stakes until the loss of the game involves the loser's absolute ruin. A game, to begin with, is for the reindeer; then for the dogs; for the clothes, for a man's whole belongings; and, in the end, even the women are gambled away."

Solution of Problem No. 207 (Rindoien). Key, 1.Kt-Q6.

Problem No. 208, by H. Weenink.
White mates in two. (7 + 10)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"YOU DROPPED SOMETHING," said Joe, picking up a small card from the floor. "Your ticket in the Xmas sweep."

"It wouldn't be much loss." Bill held out his hand. "It's an even number and that's always bad luck for me."

Joe examined the ticket. "Funny," he exclaimed. "Your four figures are exactly the same as mine, but in reverse order. You have each figure after the first bigger than the one before."

Bill looked. "Won't make me lucky." He laughed. "But you get our respective ages and a one if you add our two numbers together."

"Thirty-two, forty-four, and a one," Joe mused. "Why, you're right at that. But you have to put the digits of the sum in the right order."

Maybe one of them will have won a turkey after all. But what was Bill's number? (90)

Answer on page 44

It's In The Bag

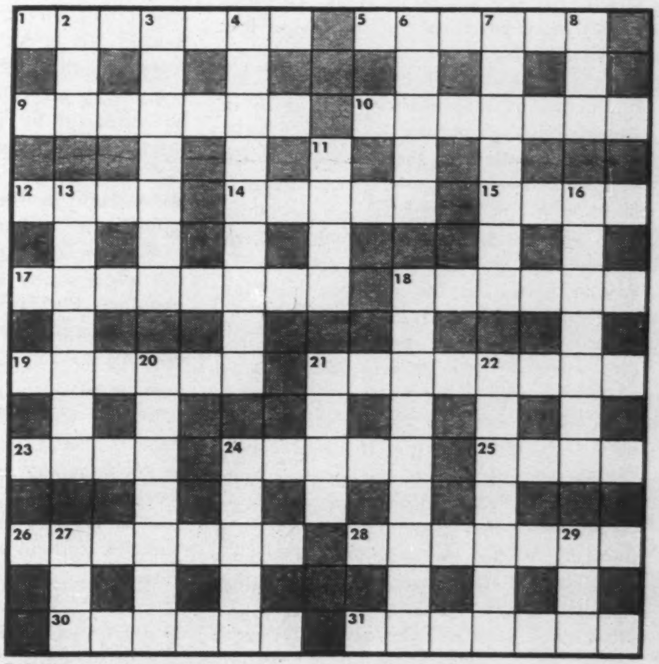
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 G. B. Shaw's never digested 5 matter. (7)
5 See 1. (6)
9, 21. This should go post-haste. (7, 8)
10 One gets wind when this is eaten erroneously. (7)
12 Yet it takes only four letters to make one such as the postman has at Christmas. (4)
14 Sometimes in church these make small change for coins. (5)
15 "Hernando's Hideaway" provided a tuneful one for "The Pyjama Game". (4)
17, 19. One's favorite haunt suggests a suitable location for a 23, 18A. (8, 6)
18 See 23.
19 See 17.
21 See 9.
23, 18. Men of letters work at it. (4, 6)
24 Callas went to pieces losing half lb. to make a name in the operatic world. (5)
25, 23. A collection of late writings? (4, 4)
25, 27. Taken by the cat finishing the cream? (4, 3)
26 Mr. and Mrs. Santa? (7)
28 Ena bled without a break. (7)
30, 6. Do they give an air to the 23A, 18A? (6, 5)
31 A friend does in 27. (7)

DOWN

2 Pitfall? On the contrary! (3)
3 The first Scotsman to go on the road? (7)
4 It still would have been clear if I'd altered it. (9)
6 See 30.
7 Mother's quarrel put her in the dog-house, perhaps. (7)
8 You can't get leave of absence without it. (3)
11 The hand that writes the letters? (4)
13 As a 30 direction, it's often not incorrectly written. (7)
16 One who gets them must first open one's program. (7)
18 Yet artists can make water colors with them. (3, 6)
20 The U.S. turns in a strange way to get relief from bonds. (7)
21 Letters that come to a 21D, 29 at the 23, 18A. (4)
22 Being so vocal disturbs the bull inside. (7)
24 She got a degree testing Solomon's wisdom. (5)
27 See 25.
29 Always comes at 25. (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1, 11, 33. A penny for your thoughts
4 Timbuktu
10 Electra
11 See 1A
12 See 16
13 Rumor
14 Noses
15 Evidence
17 Staid
21 Speck
23 Whiplash
27 Actor
29 Arson
30 Eel
31 Mankind
32 Lucknow
33 See 1A
34 Relief

DOWN

1 See 20
2 Elect
3 Nut tree
5 Inform
6 Baronet
7 Knows
8 Unrest
9 Hammock
16, 12. Impact
18 Ida
19 Chisels
20, 1. The law of averages
22 Carving
24 Panache
25 Marmot
26 Bardot
28 Tonto
30 Ennui (457)

The Press

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

these are men of great finger-tip knowledge about the offices of state and the men who are in them. But turning out a story three or four times a week sets a pace where reading and reflection and judgment must take second place to currency and readability. Any report by Max Freedman to the *Manchester Guardian* will have style and a certain depth that goes beyond the day or the week or the month preceding the event, but even he cannot afford too much perspective if he is not to run the risk of exceeding the function of current reporting.

Of course, the quality of investigation that may take place in a series of articles on a specific problem, such as the *New York Times*' celebrated reports on the USSR three or four years ago, or in Harrison Salisbury's recent study of the "gangs" in New York City, may produce as sound a piece of social and political investigation as any social scientist could have wished for, to say nothing of its felicity. But here again, if the test applied is how does the series read years later, how resistant were the adjectives and the insights to the corrosive effects of time, then it is a rare piece of reportage that withstands the years.

Yet the quality of mind, the capacity for habits of investigation, the sense of responsibility in putting a fact or a judgment to paper, here the journalist of the first rank and the scholar march hand in hand, with only perspective and specialization and perhaps style dividing them. Indeed, it is not too rare to discover the scholar hankering for a more immediate platform in the general political press while the serious journalist waits for the day when he can afford the luxury of scholarly caution and put it all in a listing book decorated and supported by footnotes. In the end the reporter's work suffers from the lack of intellectual capital —ideas—of deeper information and larger vision while the scholar often bears the burdens of his research and classroom style and the confinement of his speciality.

In the case of the editorial writer whose page may deal on any given day with taxes, the A-bomb and the SPCA, he must close his eyes to his limitations if he is to function at all. No one can have so many judgments so often about so much without either a healthy indifference to the lasting quality of those dicta or a profound belief in his capacity to render them. Of course, a great paper does not rely upon one man to take all of Gaul for his province. But even here the specialist will be a specialist in a very wide field, and the scholar may shudder at opinions ventured by the same mind on the niceties of constitutional practice side by side with a few lines pretending to say something sound about the atom.

Hence, nowhere in working journalism are the demands upon intellectual capital perhaps as great as those of the editorial page and nowhere is the danger of early exhaustion frequently so evident. Of course, there is a pretense at replenishment. A good book on taxation, or foreign policy, or capital punishment, provides the substance and the abrasive for an active editorial response. But how much can one man read and absorb and what good is his reading if it scratches only the surface of the scholar's tome from which an editor now seeks to replace his own drained resources in a given field.

I have never ceased to wonder how this refurbishing goes on and I suspect that rather than actually creating real reserves of ideas it is instead a kind of rapid self-briefing process, which like an examination cram, may be forgotten when the book or article by a scholar has served its short purpose. Yet without willing to risk judgments there would be no editorial page and while in some cases this would not be an unqualified disaster, it would mean that a few of the remaining professional needlers in a free society would have yielded their place to duller devices for surveying our affairs and making the great humble.

It is the columnist who plays with great issues, that tries to have the best of both worlds. His is not the pressure of a daily report requiring leg work and interviews comprising an exhausting routine, nor is he burdened by having to render matitutinal judgment on all the ills of society. He may choose his pace and his point. Somewhere in the modest range of six hundred to a thousand words a Walter Lippmann, an Alsop, or a Crankshaw, will propound a thesis and perhaps suggest facts little stressed in the rush of the front pages. Of course, technique and objectives vary widely.

With his accomplished lucidity, and his scholarly appreciation of events in the light of history, Lippmann probably comes as close as any one writing a column in the English language to finding the neat balance between the virtues, the immediacy and the readability of journalism and the authority and perspective of scholarship. But even Lippmann faces the temptation of rendering verdicts as if from on high and there often creeps into his unadorned prose an atmosphere suggesting a brooding presence mounted over our affairs with answers to most if not all of their challenges.

If we leave the newspapers and turn to the weeklies, the monthlies and the quarterlies, the movement from the short-run daily to the more leisurely periodical provides almost a direct ratio for the movement from less journalism to more scholarship. It is possible to employ a style and to exercise a restraint and judgment in the *Spectator*, the *Reporter*, the *Economist*, the *New Statesman* and SATURDAY NIGHT, that daily journalism at its best finds too difficult to match. When the monthlies and quarterlies are reached in this progression—the *Atlantic, Harper's, Dalhousie, Toronto* and *Queen's*—then the line between scholarship and journalism begins to disappear and but for the footnotes and a somewhat shortened time range for materials and objectives, general articles and technical papers here overlap and journalism and scholarship meet on the common ground of readability and research.

How far does all of this apply to the non-political writings, to pieces on education, science, health, art and literary matters? The question is quite relevant. The daily book reviews, however neat the prose, cannot match the weekly collections in the more serious newspapers or periodicals. And perhaps these do not match for sheer versatility the depth and brilliance of the *Times Literary Supplement* at its best.

What working journalist in the field of music succeeded better than Shaw in writing acid comment in brilliant prose while he was a young music critic in his early London years? Ernest Newman says that Shaw's reviews remain among the finest critical appraisals of music and performances in the language. Laski and Denis Brogan, Joseph Wood Krutch and Raymond Aron (*Figaro*), these men were or are as much at home without their footnotes as with them, in the fleeting page as in the lasting volumes.

But in some areas the twain shall never meet. For journalism and scholarship can feed each other only when the level of ideas is such that it demands a jargon and a conceptual apparatus beyond the range of reasonably intelligent laymen. The science editors of the great modern papers do their best, but what can they achieve with the details of nuclear physics or cosmic theory? No amount of style or initial scholarly training can overcome for the reader his own lack of intellectual preparation for new, elusive and technically difficult ideas. Here the best that journalism can do is to play second fiddle to scholarship and here there is no obligation on scholarship to make itself understood except on its own terms.

Indeed there seems to be a wide range of subjects from the acutely specialist to the easily understood: the hard things at one end may be beyond the translation of even good minds with a good style—the easy problems at the other end, the problems of daily experiences, require style but are not dependent upon it. Where journalism can do a service to scholarship is in the great middle range where problems are difficult but not impossible of translation and where scholarship in turn benefits from its contact with minds trained to a sharper, shorter view.

IMPERIAL
Canadian Whisky
IMPERIAL
Canadian Whisky

Knowledgeable people
buy IMPERIAL
–and they buy it
every time

IN THE DISTINCTIVE DECANTER

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED
DISTILLERS OF FINE WHISKIES FOR OVER 100 YEARS

TRY
DUBONNET
"STRAIGHT"
SERVE
DUBONNET
CHILLED
USE
DUBONNET
IN COCKTAILS
Dubonnet
wine
An Aperitif
IMPORTED IN WOOD FROM FRANCE
AVAILABLE IN CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

Gold & Dross

Future of Uranium contracts — Distributing gas in Winnipeg — Copper price and Noranda dividends — Variation in yields on bonds.

Uranium Contracts

Have the uranium producers any chance of staying in business once the government contracts which terminate in 1963 are filled?—W.R., Toronto.

There is considerable uncertainty about uranium markets which would support Canada's producers following the expiration of the government contracts in 1963. Individual producers are, however, exploring marketing possibilities and there is some discussion of an industry-wide program of promotion for the metal.

The Canadian government contracts have been undertaken for the U.S. government, the ultimate buyer. The industry's main hope had been that the U.S. would not let it die but this was dashed by the withdrawal by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission of its guarantee to buy uranium concentrates produced in the country south of us. This means that concentrates from ore reserves developed after the announcement would be purchased only as requirements dictated and not necessarily at the $8 a pound price the AEC is paying on present contracts.

This does not necessarily mean a forecast of a reduction in the commission's uranium requirements or its potential requirements for commercial atomic power. It is, however, in the best interests of both the industry and the U.S. government to hold uranium production in reasonable balance with requirements, the commission said. This scarcely implies the type of demand for uranium for which uranium followers had hoped.

Canadian uranium producers will undoubtedly face stiff competition in world markets after the present contracts expire.

Greater Winnipeg Gas

A new issue of Greater Winnipeg Gas Company debentures and bonds carries a bonus of common stock, upon which your comments would be welcome.—G.K., Victoria.

Greater Winnipeg debentures and bonds are traded in units of $500 principal plus eighteen voting trust certificates in the case of the debentures and $500 plus nine voting trust certificates in the case of the bonds. The units appear to comprise an attractive speculative investment, combining prospective income with growth chances.

The company is engaged in the distribution of natural gas to residential, commercial and industrial customers in the Greater Winnipeg area of Manitoba. It draws its natural gas from the Trans-Canada pipeline. Prior to the arrival of natural gas in its area in October 1957, the company carried on the manufactured-gas business formerly conducted by Winnipeg Electric Company. In 1954, in anticipation of the arrival of natural gas, it began installing new distribution facilities.

Greater Winnipeg area has a combined population of about 425,000 consisting of more than 50% of the population of Manitoba.

One could quote many figures to substantiate the earnings expectations of the company. Natural gas investments have been profitable and there is reason to hope for history repeating itself in the case of Greater Winnipeg.

Pronto

Would Pronto be considered an attractive stock?—B.A., Halifax.

The outlook for the uraniums continues somewhat uncertain. Should it clear up, Pronto might be considered a desirable equity. The company is the initial producer of the Elliot Lake camp, having started production three years ago, and has served as a pilot operation for succeeding mines in the area. It is currently operating at 1,500 tons a day and producing 100,000 pounds of uranium oxide per month.

Pronto has outstanding 2.5 million shares and recently declared an initial dividend of 75 cents a share, which would require $1,893,035. It is expected that the current rate of earnings, $600,000 in the three months ended September 30, 1958, will be maintained.

The market for Pronto shares reflects the concentration of considerable of their ownership in a few hands. Rio Tinto owns 350,000 shares and has other indirect interests through controlled companies. Peach Uranium at December 31, 1957, reported ownership of 1,290,600 Pronto shares.

Pronto has necessarily deferred exploration in favor of production to take advantage of the three year period of income-tax exemption but will be starting to catch up soon. It has in mind surface drilling on its main property and a test of uranium-thorium possibilities on its second property. This lies east of the adjoining Pater Uranium ground.

Noranda Dividend

Do you see any early possibility of an increase in the Noranda dividend since copper is higher in price?—K.B., Winnipeg

Indications are that Noranda earnings for 1958 will be somewhat better than the $2 dividend requirement. Net for the first nine months was $1.51 a share and an improvement over the average of 50 cents a share for the first three quarters is expected in the final quarter. This portends a substantial betterment in 1959 over 1958.

Whether such improvement would speedily reflect in a boost in the dividend is not too probable. Noranda has aggressively expanded in recent years in both mines and industry and this has required the outlay of a good deal of capital. The company became a big borrower and while it has worked out of debt it will take a while to restore working capital to proportions which would warrant paying higher dividends.

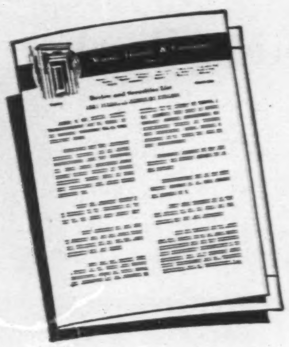
The desire of the investor for dividends is quite natural since it is the hope of them which impels him to risk his capital in the first place. It should, however, not be forgotten that the most desirable equities frequently sell on a low yield basis, reflecting the willingness of investors to postpone returns. This is the case with Noranda, paying less than bank interest but having an outstanding position in the copper and copper-fabrication industries and having heavy interests in gold mining.

Bond Returns

What is the explanation of the variation in the interest rates on debt securities? For instance, first mortgage funds are bringing 6½%, industrial bonds 6%, and trust company certificates 4½%.—B.B., Montreal.

The interest rate of money depends on supply and demand and on the amount of attention a loan requires. First mortgages carry a 6½% rate and, when carefully chosen, are high-class investments. But they demand a certain amount of supervision and book-keeping. So you would expect them to carry a higher interest rate than industrial bonds where the only thing the lender has to do is cash his interest coupons twice a year.

Trust company debentures are backed by the assets of the trust company and are considered high-class securities. They



Current

Business Topics

In each issue of our Monthly Review and Securities List we deal with a current business topic or a timely aspect of the Canadian economy. Particulars of a number of recent new Bond and Share issues are included, along with prices and yields of Government, Municipal and Corporation securities available for investment.

We believe you will find the Review and Securities List interesting and helpful. If you wish to obtain a complimentary copy regularly, we shall be pleased to add your name to our mailing list.

ESTABLISHED 1905 WG & CO. LTD. Investments

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Halifax
Saint John Quebec London, Ont. Hamilton Ottawa
Kitchener Regina Edmonton Calgary Victoria
London, Eng. Chicago New York

EXTRA SPECIAL
GOLD LABEL
Bulloch Lade
SCOTCH WHISKY
Bottled in Scotland

CANADIAN
INVESTMENT
FUND

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.
CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

TRAVELLING TO FLORIDA

or other
Southern and
Caribbean Resorts
For expert
advice contact

FOUR SEASONS TRAVEL
109 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5, Ont.
Tel. WA. 3-9484 WA. 3-9715
"Member of the Diners Club"

The Toronto-Dominion Bank

Earnings, assets, deposits and loans of The Toronto-Dominion Bank established new peaks in the year ended October 31, 1958. Results for the year as presented in the annual report recently released, confirm our view that shares of The Toronto-Dominion Bank should occupy an important position in any diversified investment portfolio.

We believe that now is an opportune time to purchase shares of The Toronto-Dominion Bank.

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited
Business Established 1889

MAKES A GOOD MEAL
MUCH
BETTER
Belongs on your table and in your cooking
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
LEA & PERRINS
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
6P

Enjoy a finer brandy...

Bisquit
COGNAC

★ ★ ★
THREE STAR
IN 26-oz. BOTTLES
and 13-oz. FLASKS

A superb brandy distilled from grapes grown in Cognac, France, and matured in the venerable cellars of Bisquit Dubouché & Co.

By appointment to the late King George VI

OFFICE GENERAL DES GRANDES MARQUES, LIMITED · MONTREAL

are available in units to suit the individual investor. If you had only $1,000 to invest you could hardly go into the mortgage market. But you could put your $1,000 into trust company certificates for one to five years, while you were accumulating further funds to enable you to enter the mortgage market.

The trust company would take your $1,000 and put it, along with the funds of other buyers of its certificates, into bonds, mortgages or other securities paying an interest rate higher than it is paying you. You would be getting expert supervision, ample security and a trouble-free investment.

Kilembe Copper

Why is Kilembe Copper raising additional money?—J.J., Toronto.

Kilembe requires additional funds to enable it to carry out an expansion program and to meet obligations imposed by current outstanding debenture issues. The company, which is controlled in Canada but which works properties in Uganda, in Africa, proposes an expenditure of approximately $3.8 million over the next four years. This will bring rated capacity of its mining and milling plant to the order of 77,000-80,000 tons a month. This objective compares with an average of 42,892 tons a month treated until September 30, 1958, although as much as 47,000 tons a month has been handled. Average grade was 2.14% copper.

The company would benefit considerably from an improvement in the price of copper. Its total cost of production to September 30, 1958 was 24.3 cents a pound of the red metal and comprised depreciation of 4.46 cents a pound, mine operating cost of 15.57 cents, freight and smelter charges of 2.84 cents, interest charges of 1.43 cents.

Concurrently with plant expansion the company will attempt to convert indicated ore reserves into the positive ore reserves category.

Canadian mining enterprise is to be congratulated upon the aggressiveness which led it so far afield although this was not for any lack of opportunity in Canada.

Market Highs

How can recent high prices for stocks be justified? Aren't we building up to a crash like 1929, which led to the depression of the 30's?—P.E., Toronto.

The two factors mainly responsible for stock quotations appear to be:

A widespread belief that inflation is here to stay and that the best hedge against it is common stocks.

Pressure of buying by mutual funds and

other agencies for organizing the funds of the masses.

There has been a pronounced change in the character of the market since 1929. In the U.S. it has to operate under the controls of the Federal Reserve Board and the Securities Exchange Commission. Whereas prior to 1929 the market was largely an affair of insiders and the well-heeled, today it reflects the presence of a large number of small and medium-sized investors. The rich man is no longer the source of capital for industry which he once was; high taxes have cramped his style. Industry must today largely rely for expansion capital on a large number of small investors, mainly buying for cash. An army of small investors gives the market a much more stable base than it had in 1929.

The Canadian market, like the Canadian economy, takes its cue from the U.S.

Pamour Porcupine

Is Pamour Porcupine's return to a dividend basis to be regarded as an encouragement for the golds?—M.H., London.

Pamour's return to the ranks of the dividend payers with a declaration of three cents a share payable December 15 reflects a slight improvement in grade of ore to the mill and is not the result of any background conditions in the gold industry.

The increased scale of payments under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act has little to do with the company's increased measure of profitability.

In Brief

What is the status of Orchan?—C.J., Port Arthur.

Probing ground in Mattagami for zinc-copper possibilities.

Is Lun-echo active—R.H., Cornwall.

Following up gold prospects northwest of Fort Frances.

Has Chesbar Chibougamau found anything important at Lake Waswanapi?—D.J., Toronto.

Too early to say.

How is McKenzie Red Lake making out at depth?—Y.H., Kingston.

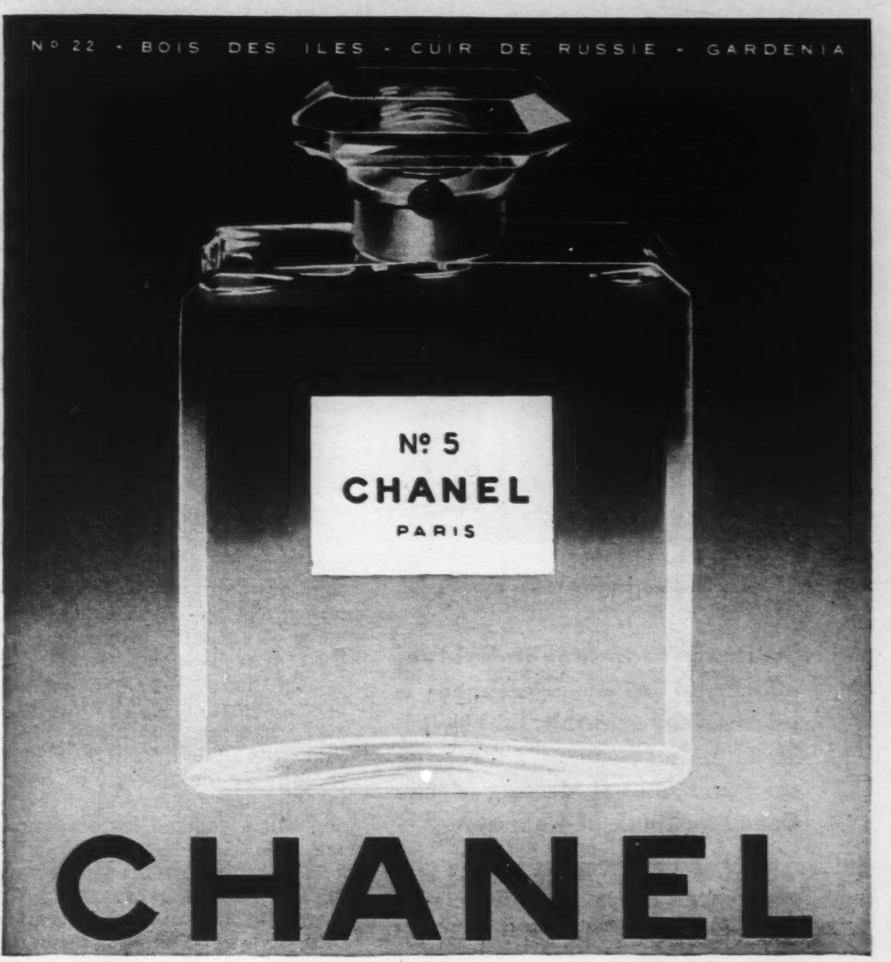
Obtaining some encouragement.

What's New Santiago Mines doing?—H.W., Vancouver.

Trying to strengthen its financial position at last report.

Where's De Ville copper now?—C.B., London.

Working in the Mattagami area of Quebec.



Nº 22 · BOIS DES ILES · CUIR DE RUSSIE · GARDENIA

Nº 5 CHANEL PARIS

CHANEL

Synonymous with the best in Hi-Fi AM-FM Sound—

You'll thrill to an utterly new experience in sound — so vivid, so crystal clear is the music you hear on a

Graetz RADIOS

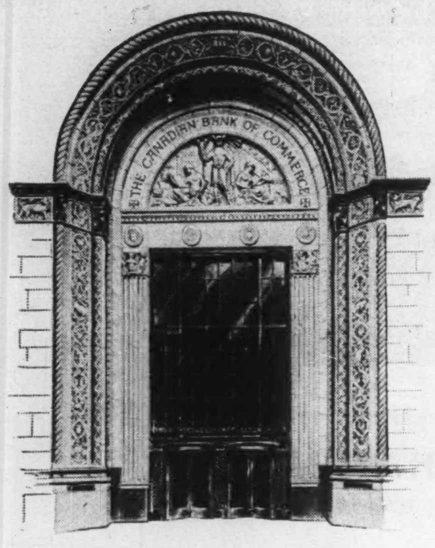
Graetz Radio. This magnificent instrument provides maximum fidelity combined with a decorator's triumph in luxurious contemporary designs. Available in a wide range of distinctive models. Table Models from $109.50. Consoles from $309.00.

For descriptive literature and the dealer nearest you, write

Moderato—

6 AM and 10 FM Tuned Circuits, 7 valves, 12 pushbuttons, 3 speakers and sound compressor, 4 sound registers, 4-speed record changer, provision for tape recorder, prepared for *stereophonic reproduction*, many more features. About $359.00

Importhouse of Canada, 637 Simcoe Street S., Oshawa.



Main Doorway, Head Office Building

'The Scene is Brightening'

"Climate to induce individual effort and private investment is essential for growth", said Neil J. McKinnon, President, addressing the 92nd Annual Meeting of The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

During the year since we last met our economy has passed through a relatively mild recessive phase. Now the commercial and industrial scene is brightening, despite the indications of winter unemployment. The new year seems to hold promise for most lines of production and most regions of our country.

It now seems likely that the Gross National Production will have a value fractionally above $32 billion, or about 2% higher than in 1957. Allowing for higher prices the volume of production was probably little changed. Export trade has been well maintained, consumer expenditures have increased moderately and capital investment has shown but a moderate decline.

Value of consumer expenditure is apparently higher than a year ago, but consumer price increases would offset this increase in volume. Population has increased by some 460,000, so per capita trade in terms of volume was slightly below last year. The Canadian consumer spends almost two out of every three dollars paid for the nation's goods and services and this year aggregate consumer expenditures exceeded $20 billion for the first time. Through most of 1958 Canadians reduced consumer debts, built up savings, and curtailed purchases of durable goods in favour of non-durables and services. The growing liquidity of individual Canadians and many business organizations may well provide a base for further recovery during the period ahead.

There are indications that this year's aggregate exports should come close to last year's level but there have been changes in components. Imports have been reduced, principally of machinery, and this trend is allied with some decline in foreign investment in Canada.

Mineral production has been adversely affected by less favourable foreign markets and prices but there are signs of improvement in some, although not all, of its constituents. The total value of mining production for the past year is expected slightly to exceed that of 1957. Neither the mining nor metallurgical industry, however, had an altogether favourable year. Iron ore output was affected until recently by the low rate of production in U.S. steel mills. A decline in price and world demand for base metals resulted in curtailed operations in that field. The export market for western oil was reduced, as was that for aluminum. On the other hand, increased shipments of uranium contributed substantially to the strength of export trade, and gold production was the highest in some years.

Although important natural resource projects are in the course of development we do not for the present see ahead of us programmes of the magnitude of the St. Lawrence Seaway or the intense activity in the oil and gas fields that characterized the past few years. Oil and gas developments continue but the greater emphasis for the present is in the distribution and utilization of products and by-products. Many mining programmes are under study and development and important expenditures are being made in preparing for new nickel and iron ore production. Although the work now going on is not as spectacular as that of a few years ago it is soundly based and undoubtedly we shall continue to see a steady and important development of natural resources including the vital field of energy. The Royal Commission on Energy has recently submitted its views in a first report to the Government. This Report has attracted widespread attention among those familiar with its field of study. A further report is to be submitted soon and it is apparent that the recommendations and their implications will in due course require examination with careful consideration of their possible influences on the development of the economy.

Continued population growth through the year with an increase in the labour force represents one of the factors reflected in employment as well as unemployment. Unexpectedly for many, the number of employed Canadians has been just about the same as last year. Notwithstanding this, unemployment in 1958 continued to present a problem to Governments and private employers. The unemployment in this period was caused by a combination of circumstances which was more than seasonal in character. In 1957 our population grew exceptionally — about half a million — and the labour force by 221,000. At least three out of five of these additional working adults in that year were immigrants escaping old terrors or seeking new opportunities. It is not hard to see why unemployment was higher in 1958, a year when, temporarily, basic growth factors were weaker than they had been for some time. Population growth this year has been at a lesser rate than in 1957. It may be expected that the underlying market demand in several key sectors of the economy, partly reflected in the high level of building contracts awarded in recent months, and supported by the stability of 1958, should provide a foundation for further progress in 1959.

For some years under expansionary forces federal revenues have been greater than rising expenditures, and surpluses have in the main been used to reduce the federal debt. This year we have seen another phase of so-called compensatory fiscal policy: the expenditure of greater sums of money than the existing tax structure could provide. Under the growth conditions which are characteristic of Canada we have had little experience with the implications of deficit financing. Under a dynamic economic system there are bound to be recurring periods of advance and rest but we do know from experience in other countries that long continued deficits can have seriously adverse effects on the price structure and on business generally. We in this country should set our sights on an

THE

equilibrium in the economy and a budget in some measure of balance.

The past year has also seen a marked increase in money supply in the banking system but with some unused productive facilities there has been only a modest movement upward in prices and one which probably would have taken place in any event. Notwithstanding this monetary expansion accompanied by substantially enlarged holdings of Government bonds by the banking system, interest rates are now moving upward. Much of this trend has been influenced by developments in the United States where at least in part there has been a disinclination on the part of investors to buy Government bonds and a trend to other types of investment.

Expenditures at all levels of governments in the economy continue to increase. Even excluding public business enterprises, government expenditures on goods and services now approach $6 billion a year. There are also those expeditures arising from transfer payments by governments to individuals which seem likely to be at a rate of $3 billion by the end of this year. In all, this represents a very substantial sum in relation to total national expenditure.

Few Canadians fully realize the extent and significance of the influence on our country of government expeditures and budgetary, fiscal and monetary policies. The magnitude of this influence and its implications raise many factors — the level of government deficits, the rate of price increases, the possibility of increasing taxation — which give pause for thought. How can a climate favourable to private investment, individual enterprise and maximum economic freedom be preserved? For example, in the period ahead there may be demands in some sectors of our economy exceeding the readily available resources which may be freely allotted to those sectors, and we must be conscious of the importance of maintaining freedom of action in the capital markets to balance requirements of production and consumption.

There are many more allied considerations. Canadians have always been resourceful in their genius for finding the means of compromise and moderation and an increasing awareness will help to solve the problems of the future. The nation has been built on sources of individual enterprise, skills, imagination and creativeness with adequate incentives and rewards. A vital part of our national development must be to preserve adequate scope for these foundations for future growth.

J. P. R. Wadsworth, Vice-President and General Manager, reviewed the balance sheet, highlights of which are summarized, and said in part :

The 92nd annual statement shows total assets to have exceeded for the first time three billion dollars and the increase from one year ago amounts to $435,097,000. This is the largest growth in one year in the history of the Bank.

Commercial and other loans at $1,011,352,000 decreased by $48,920,000. While the number of borrowing customers increased, public financing to fund temporary loans brought about reductions which more than offset the general increase in most classifications. The Bank's activities in the Personal Loan field, which commenced over twenty-two years ago, have continued at a steadily growing pace. Since the inception of this plan over one and a quarter million individual loans have been granted. The Bank's participation in the residential construction field is reflected in an increase of mortgages insured under the National Housing Act of 1954 of $43,384,000. The total of these loans now on our books stands at $140,215,000.

Deposits now total $2,818,400,000, an increase of $411,557,000. Both savings and other deposits reached new highs.

The total number of banking offices at the end of the year stood at 807. During the year 32 new branch offices were opened.

The Annual Meeting provides the opportunity of reporting on the part played by the personnel. The figures speak for themselves and represent the combined efforts of a group of more than 10,000 men and women. The day-to-day services to more than two million customers are largely of a personal nature requiring thoughtfulness, understanding and courtesy. Behind this large group of front line personnel are all those whose roles are equally important in a supporting or staff capacity. I am sure the shareholders as well as the Chairman and the President will wish to join with me in an expression of appreciation to all the personnel of the Bank for their ready acceptance of responsibility and the faithful discharge of duties as good bankers and good citizens.

ANNUAL STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS
YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1958

ASSETS	
Cash Resources (including items in transit)	$ 523,286,848
Government and Other Securities	1,076,772,950
Call Loans	174,652,458
Total Quick Assets	$1,774,712,256
Loans and Discounts	1,011,767,250
Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under the N.H.A., 1954	140,215,347
Customers' Liability under Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit, as per contra	35,600,781
Other Assets	54,496,728
Total Assets	$3,016,792,362

LIABILITIES		
Deposits		$2,818,399,750
Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit		35,600,781
Other Liabilities		16,624,747
Shareholders' Equity		
Capital Paid Up	$45,000,000	
Rest Account	100,000,000	
Undivided Profits	1,167,084	146,167,084
Total Liabilities		$3,016,792,362

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS

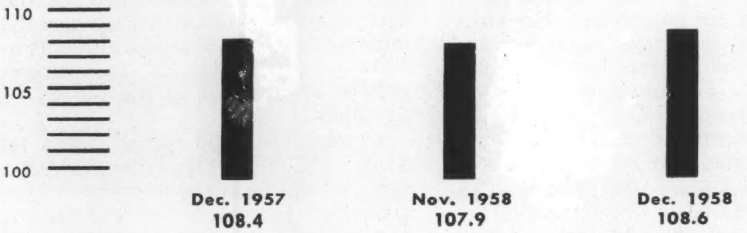
Profits before Income Taxes	$20,162,347
Provision for Income Taxes	9,950,000
Balance available for distribution	$10,212,347
Dividends	7,198,544
Amount carried forward	$ 3,013,803
Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1957	2,153,281
	$ 5,167,084
Transferred to Rest Account	4,000,000
Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1958	$ 1,167,084

The full text of the President's and the General Manager's addresses may be obtained by writing to the Secretary, Head Office, Toronto.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

807 BRANCHES TO SERVE YOU

Saturday Night Business Index for December



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	1935-39 = 100	277.7	275.6	281.8
Retail Trade ▶	$ millions	1,215	1,244	1,174
Total Labour Income (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	$ millions	1,353	1,348	1,328
Consumer Price Index ▶	1949=100		126.0	123.3
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Materials ▶	1935-39 = 100	126.3 233.8	228.2	228.9
Inventory, Manufacturing Industry (Held & Owned) ▶	$ millions	4,634	4,604	4,816
New Orders, Manufacturing Industry ▶	$ millions	1,768	1,747	1,703
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centers ▶	$ millions	19,027	17,426	19,181
Imports for Consumption ▶	$ millions	499.2	423.5	479.6
Export, domestic ▶	$ millions	455,3	397.5	405.7
Contract Awards (MacLean Building Reports) ▶	$ millions	317.9	365.6	260.7
Work Week in Manufacturing ▶	hrs. week	40.7	40.6	40.7

Latest month figures are mainly preliminary ones

Total labour income figures above are reworked and are not comparable with total labour income figures printed in previous months.

by Maurice Hecht

As 1958 COMES to an end the general level of the economy has moved almost back to the high mark of the past boom. Next year we should sail beyond that point. Of course, we were a smaller country at the height of the last boom.

One interesting indicator is average hours worked per week in manufacturing industry. The latest figure is 40.7 hours per week. It has only been that high once before this year. For the last few months we have been pretty close to the work week of comparable 1957 months. Early this year we were generally running one hour less per week. This picture changed drastically in summer and has remained better since then.

One may wonder, how, if hours per week are still behind the boom years, our economy in general has caught up with those years. The basic answer is construction activity. The hours figures apply only to manufacturing.

Our still zooming construction program has already had an impact on industries which turn out construction materials. And, of course, that star of construction activity, house building, stimulates the manufacture of household appliances and related equipment and materials.

A look at production of lumber and plywood shows the change from a year ago. Plywood sales are well up with volume shipments in the first nine months of 1958 some 13 per cent ahead of the like period of 1957. Lumber production, seriously down a while back, is now running at par with 1957 and gaining each month. Lumber's problem was that during the slump period cutting went way down, so logs weren't available in sufficient numbers for sawing.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Head Office, 360 St. James Street West, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 8th day of January, 1959, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

By Order of the Board,
K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que.,
December 1, 1958.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 107

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Forty cents (40c) per share, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared for the six months ending the 31st day of December, 1958, payable on the 15th day of January, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of December, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
L. O. Reid.
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.
December 3, 1958.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF 299th DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1959 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1958.

Montreal,
Nov. 26,
1958.

S. C. SCADDING,
Secretary

Give LIFE ...
Give BLOOD
CALL YOUR CANADIAN RED CROSS

Exchange

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

studying the type of building and facilities it wants ever since. The principal reason it hasn't gone ahead and built a new exchange is lack of money; a booming, record-breaking stock market slumped, trading collapsed and with it any immediate hope of a new building.

It was in this somewhat gusty climate that the first kite—more of a trial balloon went up. Fittingly, it was at a cocktail party given by the publisher of a financial news letter for members attending the annual Investment Dealers Association of Canada convention last summer. The kite in this case was an "indiscreet" conversation between a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the publisher. The result was a two-page story in the news letter predicting a Toronto-Montreal merger.

Apart from this, there was virtually no reaction. Apparently no newspaper noticed it and the investment community was not sufficiently surprised to be concerned.

Then came the second kite. This one a press conference called Nov. 19 to announce merely that Toronto and Montreal would "study" the idea. This one did produce a reaction.

Toronto newspapers headlined the story, interpreting it as proof that Toronto was the "financial capital" of Canada. Montreal was outraged. The St. Jean Baptiste Society saw an affront to French Canada. The mayor of Montreal demanded an investigation. Premier Duplessis let it be known he wanted the matter studied. The Montreal Stock Exchange professed surprise.

For what was an "open secret" in the financial communities of the two cities this appeared to be a somewhat violent reaction. But it may have been exactly the response both the Toronto and Montreal exchanges wanted.

Big deals in big business are rarely—if ever—conducted in public. The Toronto Stock Exchange is big business. So are the Montreal and Canadian exchanges. A merger is also big business. Whenever big business announces that a major move is planned or "under study", it generally means it's all over but the shouting. In the case of the Toronto-Montreal merger, it would mean just about the same thing but with one added complicating factor: the problem of making such a decision palatable to Montreal and Quebec business and political interests.

The problem would be to give Montreal the appearance of victory in merging with Toronto. If the problem could be solved, the solution would gain stature by the strength of the opposition.

There are a number of indications that the problem has been solved.

It was two years ago that Henry Gordon Norman took over as the first full-time president of the Montreal and Canadian stock exchanges. He took over to breathe new life into what to many appeared to be a slowly expiring enterprise. Toronto was near the peak of its postwar boom and Montreal was slipping, relatively.

A sometime partner in the Montreal chartered accountancy firm of Price Waterhouse and Co., Norman brought a somewhat unusual background into the financial Community. A veteran of the First World War, he served in the Second World War as adviser to the Minister of National Defence and British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, during which he was awarded the CMG. Following the war, he served as Canadian ambassador to Venezuela and Consul-General in New York.

His experience as a diplomat was not wasted in his stock exchange post. Travelling extensively he spoke on the necessity of Canadians—and others—taking more interest in Canadian development through purchasing the securities of Canadian corporations. He behaved, in fact, very much like a senior statesman of Canadian finance. As head of the Montreal Stock Exchange, he also spoke for an institution with a relatively high reputation.

Toronto, on the other hand, was having its troubles. Its high-flying promotional market was running increasingly afoul of the Ontario Securities Commission. Its name was increasingly being linked with gambling and dubious promotion.

(From 1953 until late 1957 when the Toronto exchange tightened its regulations, three member firms were forced out of business by the exchange and/or the Ontario Securities Commission, five brokers were penalized through suspensions and/or fines and a dozen companies delisted. A further half dozen companies have been suspended this year.)

This, in turn, was linked to another problem. Canadian stock exchanges, and particularly Toronto, are both primary and secondary markets. A primary market is essentially a financing market. It is the market promoters use to sell unproven stocks—often penny mines and oils, but also industrials—to raise money for exploration, development and so on. A secondary market, the only type maintained by most stock exchanges, deals in the exchange of securities of proven, "seasoned" companies that have been through primary financing.

There is a growing feeling in Toronto that there must be a separation of these two market functions. The reason is that investors are never sure how much, or what part, of the Toronto market is promotional. The result is a growing tendency to trade off the Toronto market in seasoned Canadian securities. But by itself Toronto probably couldn't support a strictly secondary market.

This, then, could be the problem as the Montreal and Toronto exchanges saw it. Both cities needed new buildings and new

DIRECTLY ON THE
WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS BEACH

Daytona Plaza

A CRAIG HOTEL

Enjoy the congenial atmosphere of Daytona Beach's largest, finest oceanfront hotel. Luxurious service . . . excellent cuisine . .. planned social activities and entertainment. Stroll on the "World's Most Famous Beach" or shop at nearby smart resort shops.

Choice accommodations are also available at our nearby Hotel Princess Issena at moderate rates.

For relaxed Florida living at its luxurious best come to the Daytona Plaza or the Princess Issena Hotel.

For brochures and rate information: See your travel agent or write:

DAYTONA PLAZA
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
PEEK FREAN & CO. LTD
LONDON ENGLAND

FOR YOUR PARTY...
a touch of England
PEEK FREAN'S
Assorted
COCKTAIL BISCUITS

P.F
Mr. Peek and Mr. Frean
Peek Frean's
ASSORTED
COCKTAIL BISCUITS

Tickle your guests' taste with Peek Frean's Assorted Cocktail Biscuits. A variety of shapes and sizes in delightful flavours, all in one packet.

MADE BY
PEEK FREAN'S M 75
MAKERS OF
Famous ENGLISH Biscuits

facilities for trading. For either one the cost to get what would be desirable was unpalatably high. Development of electronic equipment with its rapid communication was lessening the need for an exchange in every major population centre. (Canada has exchanges in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.). The long view pointed inevitably toward a single trading floor for all Canada. The question was where. Physically, as long as floor traders were available the actual exchange could be in the Yukon.

The logic—and power—of financial concentration, however, pointed to Toronto as the best site. This brought up the question of how to make this decision palatable to Montreal and Quebec.

The groundwork for the answer, in this hypothesis, was laid a few months ago when A. J. Trebilcock retired as president of the Toronto Stock Exchange. The salary-bearing position of president has not since been filled. Instead, J. G. K. Strathy, former vice-chairman of the Board of Governors, assumed the non-salaried combined title of president and chairman.

The solution, then, is apparent: Toronto needs a top-level man to bring lustre to its rather tarnished crown as the largest exchange in Canada; Montreal needs a face-saving "out" in a merger. The answer: Name Norman president of the new, combined exchange. Everybody wins: Toronto gains respectability, Montreal gains statture and Norman a victory.

Assuming then that a merger of some sort is inevitable, what will it mean to investors?

In the short run, not much. In the long run, potentially a lot.

A merger of the five Canadian exchanges could provide a bigger market and thereby attract more capital. A nationwide dial ticker system tied in with overseas exchanges could bring investors closer to the market. For the most part, however, the immediate advantage of a merger would come more to brokerage firms than their clients. More extensive electronic equipment, for example, would cut down further the load of "bull work" now handled by clerical staffs.

The next step would be to establish separate primary and secondary trading rules and regulations. This would probably also call for separate facilities. It might, in fact, result in a vastly increased "off the board" or "unlisted" market.

But whichever direction such a change might take, Canada would have a stock exchange, recognized as such, by other world financial centres. Canadians would know whether a stock was simply a promotional vehicle or an investment security. Foreign investors would no longer regard stock exchange firms as croupiers in a giant casino. The Canadian securities market would move from adolescence toward adulthood.

Christmas

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

If Luke is to be believed in this matter, the Church Fathers missed the date of Jesus' birth by at least four years. Such inaccuracy augurs ill for their aim in fixing on some one *day* as Jesus' birthday.

The designation of December 25th, then, as Jesus' birthday is wholly arbitrary, and was designed to supercede—to *replace*—a culture-wide holiday, the Saturnalia.

The question "to suppress or to include" rose again and again as Christianity spread northward across Europe, and to the credit and wisdom of the Church the decision was usually "to include". To keep the Jesus Birthday element as central, but to include all sorts of other Winter Solstice celebration in the Holiday as new cultures were encountered and Christianized.

Accept the Christmas Tree of the German Barbarian, the Yule Log of the Scandinavians, the Candles of the Jewish Hanukkah, accept the Carol-singing and the Mistletoe and the Holly. Make them all part of the celebration of the Winter Solstice, of the Birthday of Jesus, of Christmas, the Christian-Roman-Jewish-German-Scandinavian celebration of the time of peace and of goodwill.

What is Christmas about? Is it the exclusive possession of the Orthodox Christians?

Of course not. Christmas is our society's celebration of the dead of winter—of the turning of the sun—of the distant coming of Spring and new life.

The Solstice Holiday is universal, the external elements like gifts and mistletoe, "Christmas-trees" and holly are borrowed, and the celebration of Jesus' birthday arbitrarily imposed. What has emerged is a secular holiday with some Orthodox Christian overtones, but one about which we can hardly say "Either you celebrate the Holiday in *our* terms or else leave it alone!"

The many agnostics, unbelievers, atheists, non-church-goers in our society, use what term you will, are not greatly troubled by the claimed Christian possession of Christmas. They simply celebrate the day as a holiday time, a time of gifts and love, and leave the Jesus' birthday element to the Orthodox Christians. Such folk celebrate Christmas as a secular holiday and love it as such. As a time of peace and goodwill.

For those who are neither Christians nor unchurched, however, for Buddhists and Jews and other non-Christians, the celebration of the Holiday is not so simple. Of course they want to join in the celebration of this time of good will; of course they don't want to exclude their children from "Childhood's Holiday" and its gifts.

However, unlike the unchurched, such people are not merely indifferent to our Christian claims of unique possession of the Holiday—on the contrary, because they do not accept Jesus as a God they are forced to feel that celebrating the Holiday as Christ-mass involves either intrusion on their part on someone else's religious celebration or else a giving up, on their part, of their real convictions about the human nature of Jesus for the sake of "going along" with the culture. For the sake, most likely, of their children.

It seems to me, therefore, that we Christians are guilty of a species of religious imperialism if we take over the Winter Solstice celebration of one society after another, borrow from them, supplant them with Christmas; if we then say "This is a Christian Holiday. This is our Holiday. You celebrate it *our* way, you put the Christ back into it, or else feel like an intruder."

By all means let Christians celebrate the Solstice Holiday as a remembrance of Jesus' Birth, but by no means let us insist that this is the only meaning the Winter Solstice can and should have to *anyone* in our society. And let us please, not bombard him with admonitions to see it *our* way, to celebrate it as *we* celebrate it.

A noticeable trend has developed in the past few years toward the celebrating of the Solstice Holiday as a society-wide time of good will. New York City's great Community Church, for example, celebrates what it calls "Christmas-Hanukkah". Hanukkah, the Jewish Feast of Lights, is a lovely holiday very near to Christmas, and probably the Jewish Winter Solstice Celebration.

Jews, more and more, are coming to send Greeting Cards and to exchange gifts on Hanukkah, and thereby to participate in this happy time, in a way which does not deny their own unique and beautiful tradition. People in general are coming more and more to refer to "The Holiday Season", meaning the Christmas-Hanukah-New Year period, rather than to "the Christmas Holidays". This is a healthy trend, it seems to me.

It is too bad that perhaps the most striking and evocative name which might have been applied to this period is already used to refer to the Jewish New Year. Would not "The High Holidays" worthily express the importance, the anticipation, the beauty of this wonderful time of year?

Let us who are of Christian background, retain for ourselves by all means the lovely meaning of Jesus' birthday in our Christmas Celebration, but let us not seek to impose it on our whole society. And let us then, all of us, agnostic and believer, Christian and non-Christian, accept one another in love, and join, this Winter Solstice time, in a society-wide celebration of the Holiday of peace on earth and of good will among men.

Let us, as we smile and pass with packages, as we exchange our gifts and our good wishes, truly wish to one another "A Happy Holiday".

Business

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

tumbled 19 per cent in the same period. Our trade balance is much better than it was a year ago. At October 1 the commodity imports surplus was just 30 per cent of the figure at that same date in 1957.

Remember, though, that our import reduction is due in good part to drops in machinery and rolling mill products; in other words in equipment to push ahead our manufacturing boom. Much of this equipment still has to be imported; so with a lessening industrial expansion, imports of these items have sagged.

Retail trade is up some 2 per cent, compared to a year ago. Inflation has lowered the value of the dollar a little more than that amount in the same time, so volume sold is a mite behind. However, the fact that sales have remained high during a recession is very good. Actually, general volume would be a fraction ahead this year if it weren't for poor car sales. Money on hand is growing, instalment credit is down, so the general sales outlook is good.

We could recite many other facts to show the improvements which have been underway in 1958. These will continue into 1959 and may develop into a boom around 1960.

The question then arises: if everything, generally, is getting better, why isn't unemployment going down?

Seasonally adjusted unemployment is running about 7 per cent of the total work force. It may be a bit higher when these figures are printed, but not as high as the pessimists are predicting. However, 7 per cent is well above the normally-considered danger level of 5 per cent.

It is not easy to explain the situation—particularly to a person not working—but there is an explanation. We are growing fast, with a high birth rate and a high immigration rate (until recently). Our agricultural work force is dropping rapidly as farm mechanization dries up the need for agricultural laborers.

Canada has failed to develop enough industries which manufacture end products; too great a proportion just make raw or semi-finished products. Our lack of secondary industry cuts down our employment possibilities, as this type of industry employs more hands than do extractive industries, comparing output volumes.

Ironically enough, some new industries being developed at a great rate in Canada are so automated in their final manufacturing stages as to offer little hope to labor at that end. The best example is oil, which has brought work to many many Canadians over the past decade. Refineries, which process the crude into gasoline and other end products, only need a small number of workers compared, say, to a metalworking plant. And Canada has a growing complex of refineries. Oil, today, is our number three industry in dollar value of products.

But let us look at the actual growth figures since 1946.

Between 1946 and 1957 our population jumped 35 per cent. Increase in the United States was 21 per cent. In that same period the number of people at work jumped by about 24 per cent; in the United States the increase was 18 per cent. Our labor force increased 35 per cent faster than did that of the United States in the postwar period.

It is easy to blame our mass immigraion policies for this terriffic jump if you want to pin blame. Remember, though, that immigrants are also consumers. Many may start off being comparatively slow buyers, but this pace quickly changes. The net result on our economy is good.

Immigration is not the only reason why we have five workers today for every four we had just 11 years ago. Look at the change taking place in our agricultural work force. In that same number of years that group dropped by over 30 per cent. This added about 350,000 people to the non-farm work forces. Decrease in agricultural labor can be expected to continue in the coming years.

If we examine the non-agricultural work force in 1946 and in 1957 we find that there has been a 39 per cent increase in numbers. This is even greater than the percentage in population.

There have been other major changes taking place as well. Manufacturing industries are regularly recording decreases in the proportion of workers they employ; service industries show major increases. This is an historic development and is expected to continue. Back in 1901 service trade workers consisted of some 28 per cent of the non-farm labor force; by 1951 this had already reached 46 per cent and was still climbing.

This growth in service trade employment explains, in part, the change in composition of the work force by sex. There has been a sharp increase in the number of women working over the past 11 years. In the non-agricultural work force, over those years, males increased by 35 per cent, females jumped 50 per cent.

Changes were also taking place in the marital status of working women. In the period we are measuring, the number of single women at work did not increase at all. The number of married women at work, however, increased by 113 per cent. This added 350,000 women. Another 60,000 were added by increases in the number of widows and divorcees at work.

About one-third of all the workers who joined labor's ranks since the war have been women. In 1946 the percentage of women workers was 25 per cent.

Our work force was geared to a continuing boom. When reaction overtook our economy it was almost inevitable that unemployment would go up seriously. We can also be well on our way to recovery—as we are—with the unemployment rate still high. The chances that unemployment will drop to some 2 or 3 per cent of our work force quickly are remote. Full absorption will await a quicker industrial expansion than is in the cards for next year.

Perhaps we should be more concerned with our general pattern of economic development to see if we can prevent high unemployment rates in the future. Actually the dire results which unemployment normally causes were offset this time by old age pensions, unemployment insurance, family allowances, government mortgage monies for house building and general works programs. All of these, when dispensed in large amounts, create big deficits — and deficits must one day be paid.

Would it be better to repair our national roof rather than supply endless buckets to catch the water? Easier said than done, but more serious thinking in that direction is indicated.

We have examined this unemployment question in detail because it is of great concern to all Canadians today. Let us now, however, go back to our national picture and see what is happening.

In all manufacturing industries the year-old process of inventory liquidation appears to be at an end. New orders have been keeping pace with those of the last two years; order backlogs are stiffening. This latter is extremely encouraging as it has been dropping for over a year. The general agricultural picture is also much improved this year.

In all consumer goods industries shipments are above those of a year ago, so are new orders. The order backlog started to shift direction last spring and is now in better condition than it has been for more than a year. It should be remembered that perishible goods make up a large share of this total (some 65 per cent of dollar shipments) and these did not dip during the recession. However, order backlogs are never large here, so have little influence on that growing total.

With semi-durable goods, such as clothing, the picture is not as bright. Shipments this year are under those of 1957. However, the outlook has been improving these past months. Shipments of durable goods, such as household appliances, have been keeping pace with those of 1957. New orders are going up month by month, with the 1959 outlook being good. This industry boomed in 1956, tumbled last year, and is now on the way back up.

In the capital good industries, such as

machinery, transportation equipment and similar products, the view is not good. This ties in, of course, with the general capital investment outlook for industry. First moves forward in capital goods will be carefully watched, for they will indicate healthier future production trends.

All in all, the general outlook is for an economy which will produce a Gross National Product of about $34 billions in 1959. After that a good jump is scheduled. If it hadn't been for the slump, we would have been hitting that G.N.P. figure about mid-1958.

Shipping

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

One of the interesting things about this is that the clerical staff of the union and Mr. Banks draw their wages from funds that were stored up in more peaceful times when the men were working and thus able to pay union dues.

There is no doubt that costs have reached a critical point for, dealing with the fact that the Government recently assented to the transfer of eight large ships to Cuban registry, Transport Minister Hees said in parliament that it costs half as much again to operate a freighter under the Canadian flag as it does in many other countries. The operating costs of a Canadian 10,000 ton freighter are $100,000 a year more than for a British one. Even then British costs are much higher than many other countries which explains why British ships are also having their registries transferred.

It should be pointed out that shipping is one business that cannot be protected by special duties or tariffs as most businesses within a nation are. The only aid that can be given it is in the form of subsidies of one sort or another.

That is why Canada subsidized eight ships that operated between Canada and the West Indies. This service had been subsidized since 1892, believe it or not, and it would have continued to be subsidized if the Seamen's Union had not asked for a fifty percent wage increase this year, along with a forty hour week, a pension plan, higher overtime rates and a few other things that would have cost the taxpayer an extra four hundred thousand a year. Even then the Government would have given in if some sort of a compromise could have been worked out, but the head of the Seamen's Union, convinced that Ottawa would give him anything in an election year, refused to change his offer. Thus there was no alternative for the Government.

Liberia's biggest daily newspaper recently reported that the country "was experiencing a new era of economic prosperity" largely because of unexpected increases in revenue through collections from the registrations of vessels. The estimated budget for the nation was set at $15 millions and more than $2 millions of this came from ship registration. Panama has a much bigger budget than Liberia, so that the income is not such a big percentage but it is large enough to warrant their maintaining it. The same holds good with all the other nations that allow it. They are now also wise to the fact that they can increase the charges on the registrations and were planning to do so when the Vatican made its announcement. Now they will have to wait and see what the Vatican will charge.

Charges in Panama and Liberia are the same: a shipowner is charged $1.20 a net ton for the initial registration of his vessel. After that there is an annual tax of ten cents per ton. The Liberian maritime code contains a pledge that this charge will not be increased for twenty years after the initial date of taxation.

A surprising twist to this use of foreign registration is the fact that because American ships registered in this fashion escape the high "home" shipping costs they can compete so well with the ships of many other nations that shipping business has increased tremendously and is still growing.

Freedom from taxation is also a big incentive, and it is said that using the "flags of convenience" as they are called, allows a shipowner so to arrange his business that his profits are not subject to taxation anywhere.

Most use these profits therefore to expand their fleets which brings in still more money. This is why there is so much shipbuilding going on. It is said that twenty per cent of all ships being built today are for registration in those countries. Today, more than half the convenience fleets are oil tankers. About 53 per cent belong to Greek owners and 40 per cent to U.S. interests.

Critics of this method of ship registration claim that international seaworthy and safety regulations are ignored, but Albert J. Rudick, Deputy Commissioner for Maritime Affairs in Liberia says this is just not so. "Liberia is a signatory to all safety conventions," he said recently. "All five Lloyds' bureaus are authorized as Liberia's agents. As for mariners' qualifications, we also give three to five day exams to applicants. It's no farce any more."

There are some disadvantages of course. The owners get no government support if they need it when some political crisis turns up. The seamen's unions of the countries that are having ships transferred are also trying to set up some system whereby the ships can be picketed in other countries. Just recently the International Transport Workers' Union tried a fairly unsuccessful four-day boycott against them.

Finland's dockworkers have refused to handle cargoes from such ships. The advent of the Vatican however will give the idea new prestige. The announcement came, in fact, at a good time for some European ship owners who are trying to get a world conference together so that the international "Law of the Sea" conference at Geneva will deal with proposals to stem the growth of "flags of convenience". They claim that there should be a "genuine link" between a nation and the ships flying its flags.

There is also the problem of what will happen to such ships in wartime. The Vatican says its ships could be used to carry food to needy countries in times of emergency. So far as is known however the sea lawyers of the world have not yet made up their minds as to defining such things as a "genuine link" and what would happen in a war. In the case of the Vatican for example the Lateran Treaty says that the Vatican "remains neutral between temporal competitions between other states" but the possession of a merchant shipping fleet might make it vulnerable in time of war.

One thing is certain, and that is that the "flags of convenience" situation is reaching the point where some nations such as Britain, France and even Russia are going to be hit hard. This might even force some sort of an international convention on the matter in the not too distant fuure.

O Canada!

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

usually by French-Canadian MPs who also agitate for a national flag and a Canadian representative to the Vatican—Louis St. Laurent, then prime minister, said, "I do not know of any legislative provision made in this house or in the parliament of any other of the nations of the Commonwealth establishing by legislation that such or such is the national anthem."

This raises a point missed by most enthusiasts for official recognition of a national anthem. Although "God Save the Queen" (or "King") has long been Canada's anthem, it has never been officially designated such, with the exception of orders to the armed forces to recognize it. Moreover, though probably the oldest national anthem in the world (dating back to 1607 when words which had developed like a folk song were put to music by Dr. John Bull, court musician) "the Queen" has never been officially named the British national anthem. And in spite of Coldwell's argument that "you could not tell a Welshman that 'God Save the King' is the national anthem of Wales—he would tell you it was 'Mae hen wlad fy nhadau,' or 'Land of Our Fathers,' " in Australia and Canada as in England "the Queen" has become the national anthem by custom.

"O Canada" has also become a national anthem by popular usage—it is sung in schools in every province, at many functions it shares honors with "God Save the Queen," and the CBC invariably signs off its radio and TV broadcasts with both. The difficulty lies not in declaring it officially but in standardizing the words.

There are obstacles to the most popular Weir version becoming standard, however. It would be impossible—and indeed, illogical—for Quebec to abandon the original and French version. Most English-speaking Canadians would refuse to abandon one English version for another. Moreover, there are various forms of the Weir version. The Native Sons of Canada, for example, in the second-to-last line sing "We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee," instead of "O Canada, we stand on guard for thee," as most Weirites do; others sing "our home *and* native land" rather than "our."

The Buchan version was written by Ewing Buchan of Vancouver early in the century, then revised by Brenton A. Macnab of the *Montreal Daily Star* and Brig.-Gen. Lawrence Buchan, who died in 1909. It was intended "to suggest the impression of Imperial as well as Canadian patriotism" and was officially adopted by the Women's Canadian Club during the First War. It begins:

"O Canada, our heritage, our love,
Thy worth we praise all other lands above."

Still another translation in 1909 by John Boyd—a popular poet early in the century—and one which, happily, was not intended for singing but simply as a poetic translation of the original, begins:

"O Canada, land of our sires
Whose brow is bound with glorious bays."

But none of them have sufficiently excited the many parts and elements of the nation to become accepted by all, and none is likely to. Most Canadians, however, agree that the music of "O Canada" is superb, and few who understand the original French words would say they are not poetic and appropriate. They go like this:

"O Canada! terre de nos aïeux,
Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux.
Car ton bras sait porter l'épée
Il sait porter la croix;
Ton histoire est un épopée
Des plus brillants exploits;
Et ta valeur de foi trempée,
Protègera nos foyers et nos droits."
(last line repeated).

Since all published translations alter the original in order to retain a sense of poetry—and Gillespie's "authorized" rendition actually leaves out any mention of "the cross"—for those who do not understand French (and therefore miss the beauty of Routhier's rolling phrases) here is an unpoetic but more exact translation:

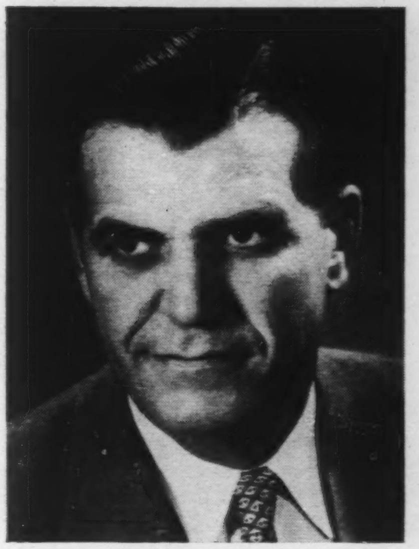
O Canada! land of our forefathers,
Thy brow is wreathed in glorious garlands.
Because thine arm knows how to wield the sword
It knows how to bear the cross;
Thy history is an epic poem
Relating the most brilliant deeds;
And thy valor, tempered with faith,
Shall protect our hearths and our rights.

It seems clear that there will never be general acceptance of "The Maple Leaf Forever"—it offends French-Canadians with its "Wolfe, the dauntless hero," and irritates the U.S. with its mention of Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane, both American defeats in the War of 1812. Neither will all approve of any single version of "O Canada." But the French form of "O Canada" has these advantages: there is only one version, the music is acknowledged as good (the renowned Dr. Vogt said, "Its music is as far removed from that of the other so-called Canadian anthems as the poles. You can't forget it.") it is thoroughly Canadian and the words need offend no one.

The only citizens to whom it would be inappropriate are newcomers who cannot think of Canada as Routhier's "land of our forefathers," but to leave in this phrase is no more unreasonable than the oft-heard contention that the national anthem must contain some evidence of our Christianity, in spite of the fact that many Canadians are not Christian. For non-Christians there is the satisfaction that the first verse—usually the only one sung—contains no mention of God, and for Christians there is the satisfaction that the song in its entirety is truly Christian with ample references to God in later verses.

In Routhier's original words lie the only hope of saving the tune which has been witness to many episodes in Canadian history for almost eighty years. It was "O Canada" that was rung by the ancient carillon in the Belgian city of Mons as Canadian troops who had captured it marched through on November 11, 1918. It was played at the unveiling of the Vimy Memorial in 1937, during various official programs such as on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation in 1927, George V's Silver Jubilee in 1935 and during visits to Canada of several of our monarchs. Each of the several times Canada has won the world hockey tournament, or the world's or Olympic figure-skating championship, the triumphant notes of "O Canada" thrilled contestants and spectators alike.

Therefore I suggest that those who wish to should continue to sing "God Save the Queen" but that in addition Canadians from coast to coast learn and sing the French version of "O Canada."



J. K. Jamieson

who will become president of International Petroleum Company Ltd. Jan. 1. Mr. Jamieson is planning to resign from his position as a vice-president and director of Imperial Oil. He was born in Medicine Hat, Alberta, attended the University of Alberta and graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. International Petroleum is a Canadian company with executive offices at Coral Gables, Florida.

A STELCO

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 190

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 190 of forty cents (40c) per share for the quarter ending December 31, 1958, and an extra distribution of thirty cents (30c) per share, have been declared upon the shares of the Company, payable Monday, February 2, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business Monday, January 5, 1959.

By Order of the Board,
R. B. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario, Dec. 8, 1958.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a final dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the Ordinary Capital Stock was declared in respect of the year 1958, payable in Canadian funds on February 27, 1959, to shareholders of record at 3.30 p.m. on January 5, 1959.

By order of the Board.
T. F. Turner,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 8, 1958.

Editorials

Dear Santa

PLEASE SEND: Mr. Diefenbaker a pair of spectacles to recover his "vision"

Mr. Dulles some face to replace what he might lose if we recognise Red China

Mr. Jean Lesage and Mr. Lee Briggs a publicly owned gas system (one each)

Mr. Fleming a new business cycle so that he can outpace galloping inflation

Mr. Duff Roblin some new schools

All Canadians a sense of gratitude for their land of plenty.

Lack of Election Memory

AS WE HAVE SAID before, the problems facing the Government when Parliament convenes again in January will be severe. The task of the members of Opposition will be less arduous. For them, it will be possible to make political capital out of economic disturbance, and to bait a front bench which has not proved handy in dealing with criticism.

Perhaps the most rewarding field for Opposition critics will be the placing of election promises side by side with present achievements. With high interest rates and large quantities of extra money in circulation, what about the election cries of curbing inflation? With rising unemployment, what of the election promise of more jobs for more Canadians? With increased tariffs, what of the election cry of more and freer trade?

Then there are the bill of rights, pensions, competition between TCA and CPA and the establishment of second TV outlets in large cities.

The Government may yet come to learn the crushing truth of Montaigne's remark: *Lack of memory is an intolerable defect in anyone who takes on the burden of the world's affairs.*

Operation of Democracy

IN OFFERING his resignation to the Board of Regents of United College, Winnipeg, the Principal, The Rev. William C. Lockhart, asserted that he had been "convicted before the public as a result of a trial by press, radio and TV". Such trial had been caused, he said, by the actions of "a small group from within my own faculty, from the University of Manitoba, from the CAUT and from the public at large".

Readers of the special report on the case of Harry Crowe (SATURDAY NIGHT, November 22) will remember that Principal Lockhart violated the privacy of the mails and disciplined a member of his faculty for using freedom of speech in voicing private criticisms of the college administration. In the face of such conduct on the part of Principal Lockhart, it is encouraging to see such a large segment of the Canadian people cited for taking up the challenge. It makes us even believe that, despite the light vote in municipal elections this month, democracy, and the freedoms under which that democracy works, are still fully operative in this country.

Missing the Moon

THE ROCKET-MEN keep missing the moon. And most people are glad that they do. For the moon has been so unattainable for so long that it would require a tremendous effort of the imagination to realize that

(a) the man in the moon is no longer in control up there; and

(b) that lovers watching it, as they have from time immemorial, might themselves be under observation.

The fickleness of the moon in its changes, the unearthly light which it sheds on a cold frosty night, its rich connections with lunatics, lovers and poets, are not easily replaced. Ours especially is a world from which symbols of such strength and value should not be lightly taken. Heaven knows we have few enough of them as it is.

Petticoat Curtain

IT IS AN UNJUST judge who postpones his judgment until a case is outside his jurisdiction. Yet the self-appointed judges of pornographic literature have often remarked on, and insisted that, it is the Government's job to stop such literature from coming into the country. The result has been the entrusting of the Department of Customs and Excise with the task of deciding whether a book is allowed to come into circulation here.

The latest intelligence from Ottawa (and we use the term intelligence advisedly) is that the customs men will now give a much freer rein to stuff coming in, leaving it to the provincial authorities to decide whether they shall prosecute under the Criminal Code and thus remove doubtfully obscene material from the hands of their people.

This will mean first, that books will have to be read before they are condemned, and that those who claim they are suggestive will have to define in clear terms what they are suggestive of, and to whom.

Our guess is that when such merciless and legal light plays on the opinions of objectors, we shall be saved from a lot of the puerile prejudice which has stood between us and reputable literature for too long. We do not need, and must not have, a flood of filth on the bookstalls, but we equally do not need a petticoat curtain on the border against honest, though unpleasant, works of realism.

Poor Mr. Knowles

SHED A TEAR for Stanley Knowles. For years he was one of the most distinguished members of the House of Commons. He was listened to with respect whenever he had something to say. He had moments of true greatness—during the debate on the Trans-Canada Pipeline, for example. His stature as a parliamentarian was such that had he accepted a Conservative proposal to make him Speaker of the House, he would have received general support.

But after his political defeat, Mr. Knowles chose to take a job as a Labor Congress official and in a remarkably short space of time the brilliant parliamentarian became a rather dreary propagandist. Those who hoped that Mr. Knowles would infuse the leadership of Canadian organized labor with a new intellectual distinction have been bitterly disappointed. He is the same man of high principle, but he seems to have suffered a blurring of vision.

One of his most recent statements illustrates what has happened. In it he argued the case for higher wages as a cure for business recession. We doubt if Knowles the parliamentarian would have wasted more than a few dozen idle words on such an economic fallacy. But Knowles the Labor Congress spokesman treated it with lengthy seriousness.

We hope Mr. Knowles makes a successful return to politics. His considerable talents are better suited to the House of Commons than to the Labor Congress.

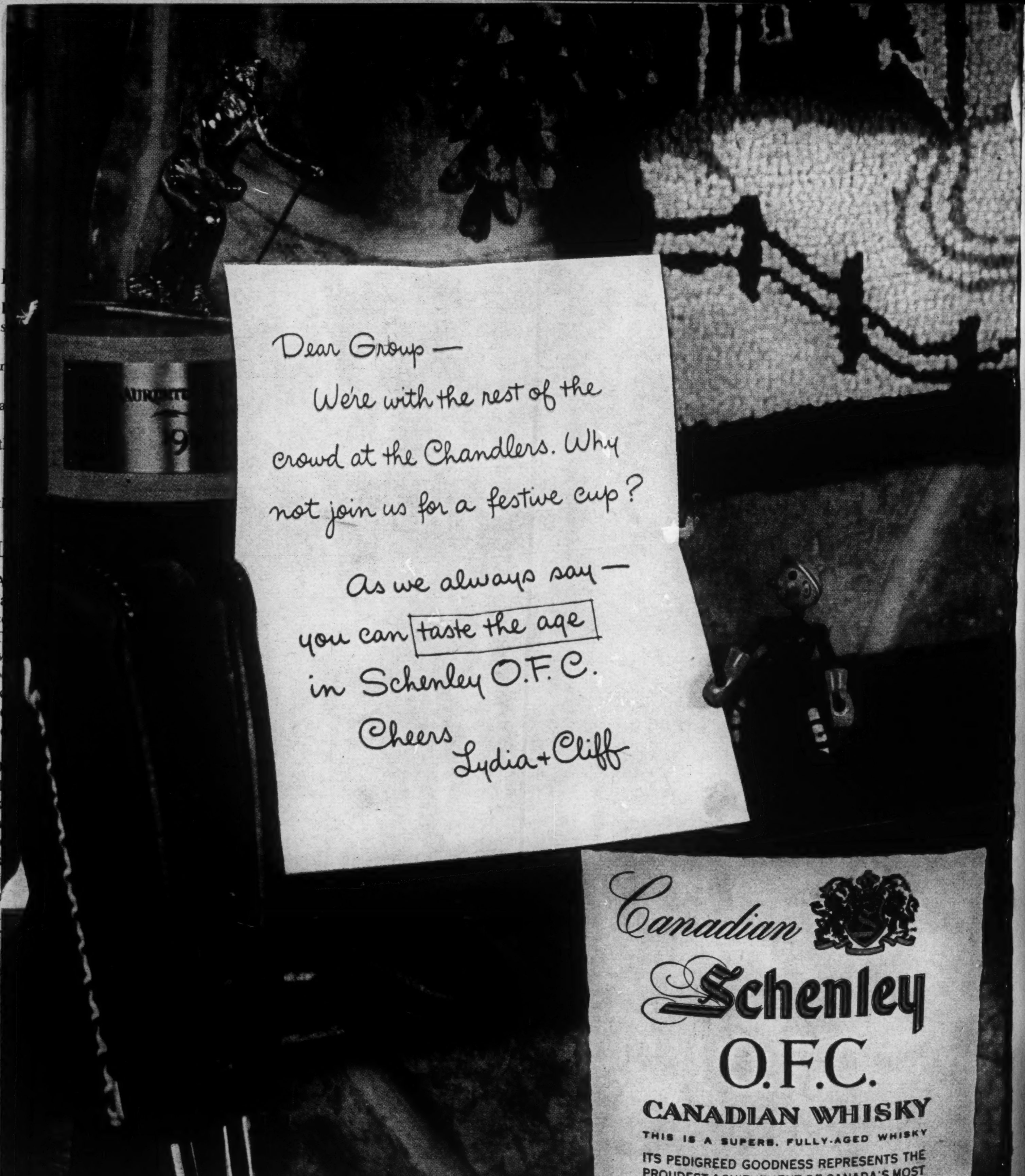
ANSWER TO PUZZLER
Bill's number was 4678.

YOU NEEDN'T DISGUISE THE TASTE OF SCOTCH

Scotch has a pleasant distinctive taste that needs no disguising with sweet mixers. Enjoy Scotch

—whisky as the world knows it.

SCOTCH
WHISKY



Dear Group —
We're with the rest of the crowd at the Chandlers. Why not join us for a festive cup?

As we always say — you can taste the age in Schenley O.F.C.

Cheers
Lydia + Cliff

Canadian
Schenley
O.F.C.
CANADIAN WHISKY
THIS IS A SUPERB, FULLY-AGED WHISKY
ITS PEDIGREED GOODNESS REPRESENTS THE PROUDEST ACHIEVEMENT OF CANADA'S MOST DISTINGUISHED MASTER DISTILLERS
•
DISTILLED, AGED, BOTTLED IN BOND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Canadian Schenley Ltd.
VALLEYFIELD, P.Q., CANADA
WORLD'S RIGHTS COPYRIGHTED 1954

AGED 8 YEARS

FOR FREE SCHENLEY RECIPE BOOK, containing your old favourites plus new party ideas, write:
Canadian Schenley Ltd., 550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que.

Name..

Address..

....

The only certified 8-year-old Canadian Whisky on the market

Canadian Schenley LTD. *"Distillers of certified-age whiskies"*

O.F.C. AGED 8 YEARS • RESERVE AGED 6 YEARS • GOLDEN WEDDING AGED 5 YEARS